The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,014.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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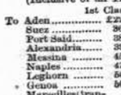
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY 1	Leave Madras	14
,, Carwar 3	,, Cocanada	16
,, Mangalore 4	,, Visagapatam	17
,, Allepey 6	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Tuticorin 7	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Colombo 8	,, False Point	19
,, Galle 9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
,, Negapatam 12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
,, Kurrachee 9	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur 12	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat 12	,, Linga	31
		Sep.
,, Bunder Abbas 14	,, Bunder Abbas	1
,, Linga 16	,, Muscat	3
,, Bushire 18	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao 20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH 21	Arrive LOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly Mail from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	39	35	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay,

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cousins, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage up on record. Sighted at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Raw Mineral Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Tricste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bumbling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Taper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 690 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, and OTHERS.—A CARGO BOAT, containing 60 Bales Cotton, belonging to the undersigned, and marked K P & C on top, 324 in an oblong, and N O below—Nos. 411/100, HAVING SUNK in the HARBOUR near the Middle Ground, any persons finding the said Bales of Cotton will please communicate at once with

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open-carved Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate self-playing Organ, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a valuable Marble Regulator going one year Clock, by Hearson, Coulson and Co; a large collection of Orchids, Ferns, Caladimas, and other choice Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd, and FRIDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprises, rich thin stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plateduare, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 3 Hotwater Vegetable and Muffin Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg Frames, Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, a handsome Epergne, Waiters, a Mahogany Case containing a set of Kings Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, a ditto containing Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother o'pearl handles, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, &c., richly open Carved Seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a handsome Mahogany Telescope Dining Table for 14 persons, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, side Tables with marble tops, richly Carved Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Easy Pradeau and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Divan Couches, a handsome Centre Ottoman consists of 2 Sofas and 2 Easy Chairs, handsome Pier Glasses in richly gilt frames, very rich Brussel's and Velvet Pile Carpets, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. Schroder, a first-rate self-playing Organ with 4 barrels, first-rate Cromolithographs in gilt frames, handsome Vases and Table Ornaments, handsome English brass and iron mounted Bedsteads, Bed-room Sofas, richly Carved Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chest of Drawers, China Sorthen Tubs, a set of English plated Mounted Carriage Harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, English Iron Garden Seats and Chairs, Han some China Flower Pot Stands, China and English Pots of valuable Plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, in perfect order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 1st August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR OXFORD SHIRTING RECEIVED BY THE LAST MAIL.

To be sold by the undersigned, at their Room, at 2 P.M., TO-DAY, the 1st instant, a small consignment of 19 pieces of this excellent and comfortable material, which has been found so well adapted for the climate of India, and suitable for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. The patterns and quality are first-class, and the lot will be sold by single pieces to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF RARE WINES.

TO-DAY, the 1st instant, at 2 P.M., precisely,

The undersigned have received instructions to realize by Auction Sale the remainder of a very choice consignment of Wines. The brands are ample guarantee of their quality; and Messes. Clubs, and Connoisseurs are respectfully invited to embrace this opportunity of securing Wines not always to be had in the East.

The Sparkling Wines are from Messrs. Stein Brothers of Geisenheim and Dusseldorf, and the Sherry is from Messrs. Smith, Burn and Co., of London. This very valuable consignment consists of

15 Cases 3 dozen each quarts Sparkling Hock
20 ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto Moselle
8 ditto 1 ditto ditto ditto Burgundy
19 ditto 3 ditto ditto Sherry "Mere Goutte," pale amber, neat and generous.

N.B.—For the convenience of parties who may not be able to attend the sale, orders to purchase will be received and registered in the order of their receipt, which will bear priority of right accordingly.

To CLOSE an ACCOUNT.

The following N. and H. Goulet's Champagne :—

18 Cases Silley Mousseux, in quarts
4 do. do. do. in pints.
8 do. Fine Carte Blanche, in quarts,
4 do. do. do. in pints.
7 do. Finest Verzeney extra, in quarts.
3 do. do. do. do. in pints.

Bombay, 1st August 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 32 persons	complete from £300.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STORESKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT

TO

TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT

OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	17 0		
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge	27 0		
Warm Suits	35 0		
Over Coats, lined	35 0		
Luxurious Capes	20 0 to 35 0		
Whitney Rugs	12 8	15 8	18 8
Rug Straps, wide Double Leather	2 0		
Sleeping Suits, each	6-8, 7-8,	10 0	17 0 17 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0	17 0	23 0
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0	
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0	
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8	
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0	
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8	
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and cuffs	six	28 0	
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0	
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0	
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0	
Superfine ditto	six	21 0	
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.	10 8	12 8	13 8 16 8
Cotton Socks, ...per doz.	11 0		
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 8	16 8
Merino, Fancy and Plain	15 0	16 8	18 0
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0	
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0	
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0	
Lad es' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0	
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12	
Black Hide Bags		10 0	
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8	
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8	
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4	
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12	
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8	
Travelling Pillows		1 12 2 0	
Pillow Cases, each		1 8	
Sheets, Horrockes' per pair		9 8	

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CALLIERHOE, Irwin, Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st July 1871.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1872.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,

Under Sections 63 & 64 of Act II. of 1865.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS, situated within the City, IS COMPLETED for the year 1872, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 16th August 1871.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from the Assessment Books, without payment of Fee. The Fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee per each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 15th August 1871.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, Bombay, 1st August 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

Manufactory—24, (37, CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E., Sample Rooms—96, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., London.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, (Limited).

To be registered under "The Indian Companies' Act 1866."

Capital 40 Lacs, in 4,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
First Issue 20 Lacs, in 2,000 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.
Deposit on application Rs. 100 per share, and Rs. 400 on allotment, the balance of Rs. 500 per share to be payable on the 30th December next.

Prospectuses and Forms of Applications for Shares may be obtained at the Office of SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices.
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch.
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.

General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.

Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman.	Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.	Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.	Major Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869 ..... £211,890
Funds in hand 682,324
Share capital 200,000

Fire Trustees.

Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital £500,000
Paid up 90,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.I.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
21st July 1871. Agents.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—DIVIDENDS for the year ending 31st MAY 1871 will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 1st August next.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LICENCES for the Sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR in the KHANDEISH ZILLAH will be GRANTED to RESPONSIBLE KULLALS on an average of the rents realized during the last five years. Application to be made to the undersigned.

L. ASHBURNER, Collector.

Office of the Collector of Khandeish, Camp Dhoolia, 23rd July 1871.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay at 1 P.M. of the 1st August 1871, for the PURCHASE of 27,650 lbs. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT (or any smaller quantity) in Tins of 6 and 6½ pounds each. Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the Tendered rate as a guarantee.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th July 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona District, up to 5th August 1871, for 10,000 CUBIC FEET of FIRST CLASS TEAK TIMBER, in Logs averaging 12 by 15 scantling, and not less than 16 feet in length.

The timber to be delivered during the month of September at the Central Jail at Yerrowda, distant about 2½ miles from the Railway Station, Poona.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.

Poona, 21st July 1871.

JAMES CONNELLY, Deceased.—Referring to former Advertisements in the matter of this Estate, NOTICE is hereby given, that on or immediately after the 1st day of August next, the ESTATE of the late JAMES CONNELLY, of Bombay, deceased, WILL BE DISTRIBUTED by the Administratrix, having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 11th day of July 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors to Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, Lall Bagh, Byculla, by the ICHAPORE MILITARY CONTRACTOR for the use of the European Troops for the period ending 31st March 1872, up to 2 P.M. on the 5th proximo.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above Contract, can obtain Form of Schedule and all particulars on application at the above Office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 28th July 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the FORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of PASSING the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATORS, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 25th day of July 1871.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALKRISHNA, }

JUST ARRIVED, WHITEHEAD and Co.'s SOLIDIFIED SOUPS, in Tins, of 2 dozen Squares. Price per Tin, from Rs 0-8 to Rs 20 each.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

21, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168 STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100 par
72,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
1,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	187½
13,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Calcutta	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	250	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,675
8,000	125	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld	142
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	995
4,000	1,250	1,250	Nil	Port Canning	385

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	£18.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240 x d.
	£20	£9.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
	£20	£1.10.0	do.	Do.	
	£100	£90	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£10	£9.15.0	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	990
250	3,000	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	1,200	50 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,400
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	900
250	1,000	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	6,500
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	3,500
150	4,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
200	2,000	1,500		Framji Cowasji Press	1,605
300	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
200	5,000	2,250	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,000	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	2,575
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	900
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500			Carwar Company	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Albert Mills Co	1,550
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,325
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay Limited	950
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
700	2,000	all	75	Imperial Eastern	2,310
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.c. Manockji Petit's	1,675
900	2,500	all	350	p.c. Oriental Spinning	2,725
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	980
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	500	500	20 p.c.	Mechanics Press Co	36
300	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
4	2,500	500	all	10 p.c. Treschow & Co.	405
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Virgas Patent Slip Co.	85

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	3,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115

CALCUTTA.—27TH JULY, 1871.

The following transactions reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs 99-11 to 99-12, or 0-3 to 0 4 discount; and small sums of Rs 5,000 and under at Rs 100, or par. Time-bargain contracts for heavy amounts at Rs 99-12, or 0-4 discount for deliveries in ten days to one month.

4½ per cents. of 1871 at Rs 104-14.

5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 106.

5½ per cents. large, sums, at Rs 114.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a time-bargain at Rs 1,399, for delivery in one month.

National Bank shares at Rs 97 and 98.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 31.

Trotter, Captain, 24th Bengal N. I., on furlough, from Moan Meer.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th July 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for July 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 12 N., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Saturday, the 5th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.S.)

On Tuesday, the 8th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Saturday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Tuesday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Saturday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Tuesday, the 22nd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 24th, Byculla Schools.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 29th July, 1871.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages :—

Hindustani Higher Standard.

Captain W. J. Hott, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Ensign F. G. Alexander, 56th Foot.

Ensign T. H. Mackenzie, 106th Foot.

Lieut. F. G. T. Welch, 108th Foot.

Ensign L. T. Spens, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot.

Persian.

Captain R. Hennell, General List.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. B. Giraud, M.D., is placed on general duty, Poona.

Gunner J. Watson, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, is reported to have qualified as a 1st class Instructor in Fencing.

The following orders are confirmed :—

13th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 20th July 1871, directing Captain Blowers to officiate Quartermaster in addition to his own duties, during such time as Lieut. Laing may officiate as Adjutant or until further orders.

24th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 15th July 1871, directing Lieut. Radcliffe, 1st Wing Subaltern, on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Hunter.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Veterinary Surgeon W. D. Rogerson, 9th Brigade, from the 25th July to the 10th of August 1871, in extension, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieut A. L. Creasy, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot—Lieut R. O. Aldworth, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Captain E. S. Carville, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hunter, from 20th June to 31st August 1871, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—31ST JULY.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Canes	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Shipe Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Oilfee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Rails	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Canute	Quine	Calcutta, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Hydree	Nacoda	Coast and Calcutta.
	Ireland	Humphry	Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
28	Inverallum	London.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 29th July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	718	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·9	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	76·3	,,
Dew Point	75·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·849	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (no whole sky clouded=0)	7·1	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	81·9	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·8	,,
General direction of wind W, WSW.		
Movement in 24 hours	530	
	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	2	64
Registered between 1st January and 23rd July 1871	19	33
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 30th July	21	97

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY, ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday	August 2	Thursday	October 26
Do	do 16	Do	November 9
Do	do 30	Do	do 23
Do	September 13	Do	December 7
Do	do 27	Do	do 21
Thursday	October 12	Do	Jan. 1872 4
		Do	do 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.	
Wednesday	August 23	Thursday	November 23
Do	do 30	Do	December 21
Do	September 27	Do	Jan. 1872 18
Thursday	October 29		

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bisy and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VON GEYER—July 30th, at Grant Road, the wife of Mr. J. C Von Geyer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWMAN—July 27th, at No. 8, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of B. Newman, of a daughter.

PRIMROSE—July 23rd, at Mangalore, the wife of Alexander Primrose, Esq., of a son.

ROWLANDSON—July 21st, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain Walter Rowlandson, 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1871.

THERE can, as we have in a previous article pointed out, be no doubt about the propriety of Lord Sandhurst's suggestion to send men, instead of boys, as soldiers to India for the future; but we are not so certain about the possibility of obtaining men of the ages desired in sufficient numbers for service in this country. Sergeant Kite can doubtless tell us that it is much easier to catch a boy of eighteen for Indian service than a young man of four or five-and-twenty; the former, in fact, is full of romance, and boyishly eager for adventure, while the latter, with some more experience of the world, thinks twice before he resigns all chances of obtaining an independent livelihood at home for the perils and disagreeables of a soldier's existence in the Indian climate. Again, youths of eighteen or nineteen years of age have not often the same inducements to remain at home as their elders. At five-and-twenty, most men of the classes from whom we recruit have tried their hands at some trade or employment with more or less success, and are so far independent of military service that, unless they have a natural partiality for a soldier's life, they need not enlist; but, for the boy of eighteen, there is usually no choice in the matter; he must either accept, at the outset of life, the drudgery of learning some trade or pursuit, or, as he foolishly imagines, the careless and comparatively idle existence of the British soldier. Boys will be boys, and the consequence in this instance is that we can obtain any number of half-grown lads, in military parlance styled "weeds," at the cost of a trifling bounty, while the men we really want stand aloof, well knowing that they are worth more money than is bid for them.

Of course, the remedy for this evil is to make the service more attractive than it is for the class of men whom we wish to enter it; but economy of public money is the paramount consideration with the War Office; and, as it will not pay for the man we want, why, it comes to this, that we cannot get him. If the present system of enlistment could be defended upon any grounds, if excuse could be found for a system which consigns hundreds of lads annually to an untimely grave in India, it would be based upon the plea of a necessary economy; but unfortunately there is no reason for supposing that the asserted economy is requisite, or, indeed, that it is practically any economy at all. Army medical statistics all tend to shew that the expense of continual hospital treatment for weakly and sickly lads, and the cost of renewing the supply as they die off, or are invalided from India, far exceeds the estimate that might be laid down, were full grown men only enlisted for Indian service at even a much greater price than we now pay for "weeds," both profitless and expensive. Economy has really nothing to do with the question. India pays heavily for weeds, not because better men cannot be enlisted, but because it suits the War Office at home to hoodwink the public into the belief that it is a miraculous institution in its way, and can purchase food for powder at a wonderfully low price in the market. So it can, but whether the article purchased is worth its cost is another question? Perhaps Lord Sandhurst may, with the aid of his Indian experience, convince the country, if not the War Office, of the inhumanity and false economy practised by the latter in this matter; but it will take a great deal of labour to convince those who will not be convinced, if they can possibly help it, and we are therefore inclined to think that this question must resolve itself, sooner or later, into one, taking into consideration the many advantages appertaining to a local army for India. As far as India is concerned, she may be described as swindled out of her public money under the existing system of enlistment. She pays for good men, and she receives bad men. Not only this; she is further saddled with the expenditure consequent upon the support of soldiers who are constantly on the ineffective list, and invalided periodically at her cost. India may well grumble under all the circumstances of the case; but she has apparently no remedy but one, and that is to be found in a local army of her own.

Some years ago the idea of a local British army for India was scouted by the military authorities in England as something supremely absurd, and even perilous; but as time has passed, and the public has observed what a broken reed it leans upon when trusting to our military bureaucracy at home, popular opinion has shifted a few points on the question, and is inclined to think that we were too hasty in breaking up the local army for the sake of whatever garrison the War Office might provide us with in exchange. If men's minds had not been distracted by the native mutiny in Bengal, the "white mutiny," as it was absurdly called, of a few local British regiments in the same presidency could not have created such a sensation as it did at the time. Really, this *pseudo* "mutiny" was nothing worthy of the name. At any other period of Indian history, little would have been thought of it; but, coming immediately after the unmistakeable mutiny of the native troops, it was considered, most unjustly we consider, a plea on which to throw over a well-tried army for another of whose economy, as an Indian garrison, we had then no proper experience. But the old song is still sung, and it is popular in certain influential quarters. The objection, the absurd objection, that a local British army for India is untrustworthy, is yet the best argument that its opponents can bring against its revival, and we think the weakness of the opposition is shewn by the strongest argument used on its behalf.

If the opponents of a local army have nothing better to urge against the revival of a force which conquered, and afterwards held India for a century against all-comers, except the insubordinate claims of a few regiments for some moneys to which they believed they were justly entitled under the confusing process of the famous amalgamation, then we say, Give us back the old local army as soon as possible. Its fault may be described as a misunderstanding, not a mutiny; and we cannot forget that, while it had existence, India received very fairly, as the times went, her money's value for whatever she expended upon a garrison which answered her purposes in every respect, and which, as a protective force, was not liable, as is the case at present, to run to seed, or to be withdrawn at any moment to meet some political crisis occurring in Europe or elsewhere.

THE Bombay Government has at last taken into serious consideration the necessity of doing something to put an end to the scandal caused by the disgraceful want of suitable accommodation for insane patients in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The wish of the Government is, we believe, if money can be found for the purpose, to build two new Asylums, one in the Concan and the other in the Deccan; and it is also proposed to spend some Rs. 20,000 in altering the present Asylum so as at least to give the male and female patients separate quarters. Any large expenditure of money on the Colaba Asylum is greatly to be deprecated. Let it be made a decent habitation, by all means, for the patients until some new house is provided for them; but the determination ought to be formed at once to remove the lunatics, as soon as possible, from a site which has been proved to be as unfit for a hospital as any that could have been selected in Bombay. If the Government is of opinion that there ought to be an Asylum in the island of Bombay, there could certainly be no better position for the new building than a correspondent some days ago drew public attention to, as being already available at Worlee. The situation is retired and healthy, and at the same time convenient to the town; and it would be a great boon to the inhabitants of Bombay if the swamp at the foot of Worlee hill could, as is proposed, be cheaply reclaimed by being filled with the earth from the crest of the hill when the ground is levelled to provide a site for the new Asylum.

SOME changes are to be made in the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay. Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, will, we understand, be appointed to take charge of the registration, and the Lock Hospital will be placed under the care of Dr. Partridge.

WE hear that it has been determined to separate the civil from the military branch of the Medical Service in India. Army surgeons will be called upon to choose which branch of their profession they will continue to serve in; and those who choose military service will be placed under Inspectors General of the Royal Army, while the civil surgeons will have a chief appointed by the Indian Government. Dr. Thom is spoken of as likely to be placed at the head of the civil branch in Bombay; but the separation will probably not be completed for some time yet.

A LETTER received in Lucknow from General Barrow announces that the General was in excellent health.

MR. W. H. VERNER, C.S., will officiate as Postmaster-General of Bengal during the absence of Mr. Tweedie on two months' privilege leave.

DURING the second quarter of the present year there were published in the North-Western Provinces 126 books, 85 pamphlets, 29 periodicals, and 6 miscellaneous works.

RANEE SARNOMAI has sent a donation of one thousand rupees to the Chandney Hospital, Calcutta. This lady is already well-known for her charity throughout the Berhampore district in which she lives, and she is now extending her alms to the poor of Calcutta.

WE ("Examiner") hear from Chuprah of the death, on the 23rd July, in his thirtieth year, of the Maharajah Rajendro Protab Bahadoor, of Hathooa. The Maharajah has left an infant son, and a correspondent on the spot hopes that Government will take immediate steps for placing the estate in charge of the Court of Wards.

WHILE we are being asked "where are the Bombay Volunteers," we learn with satisfaction that Colonel Walton, the commandant of the Calcutta Volunteers, on Friday last received a telegram from Simla, informing him that His Excellency the Viceroy had authorized the immediate supply of Snider rifles to the whole regiment.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. F. NUTHALL, having been promoted to be Colonel with Colonel's allowances with effect from 18th April 1871, and having consequently, under existing regulations, forfeited his appointment as officiating Political Agent at Munnipoor, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Major-General to officiate as Political Agent at Munnipoor during the absence of Dr. Brown, or till further orders.

IN some districts the Bengal Board of Revenue have found great difference as to the supposed profits from lands assessed under the Income-tax Acts. These profits are assumed to range from Rs. 5 and 6 to Rs. 20 per beega. The Board have, therefore, requested district officers to report what was last year and what is this year the rate of profit assessed in each district or sub-division of district per beega, stating the size of the beega, and whether the rate varies as to the crop or whether it is uniform. Where the rate appears to them to be too small, or too high, the officer, it is directed, should revise it, and make the assessments on the revised rate for this year's tax.

THE "Englishman" mentions that an alteration has been made, at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in the regulations with regard to the period of limitation of twelve years for suits for the recovery of immoveable property, or of any interest in immoveable property, under which claims in the Settlement Courts of the Peshawur district, during the revision of the settlement, were exempted. The rule now runs that such suits may be entertained, even if the claim has been rejected as barred by lapse of time during the currency of the summary settlement, provided the cause of action arose within twelve years previous to annexation, that is, after the 1st of March 1837.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal, instructions have been issued to make no further assessments under the Income tax Acts (IX. and XXIII. of 1869.) Sums due on account of assessments already made are to be realized without delay, and the accounts under the above Acts closed. Further, the Board have had reason to believe that exemptions and reductions under the 3½ per cent. Income-tax were, in not a few instances, granted without sufficient enquiry. Collectors and assessors have consequently been requested to examine again the records of all cases in which the assessee, assessed under the Acts of 1869 as having an income of more than 750 rupees, was exempted, or reduced below 750 rupees, under Act XVI. of 1870. Each assessor has been directed to give the Collector a list of such cases, and to make fresh enquiry in those which, after examination of the records, appear to admit of doubt.

A NEW set of rules for conducting law-suits connected with the Public Works Department, has been promulgated for the information and guidance of the local revenue officers concerned. These rules have reference to all civil suits in the Mofussil Courts, and in the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction, to which Government are a party. The Government of Bengal have directed, in connexion with this subject, that Executive Engineers are not to be permitted to leave suits in the hands of their assistants, but are themselves to take all the preliminary measures necessary for conducting them. They should also apply to the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer of the district for advice, and consult with them in all such cases whenever they have the least doubt as to how they should act. Executive Engineers, it is pointed out, will be held responsible if their action is not justifiable in accordance with the regulations in force, or the advice obtained from the civil executive officers of the district in which the cause of action may arise.

THE choir of St. Thomas' Cathedral has lately been augmented by a number of excellent voices well known in Bombay in connection with the Philharmonic Society; and we have much pleasure in calling the attention of the choir of our Cathedral to the following from a Calcutta paper, in the hope that they may consider it advisable to try practisings of the same kind, as we believe it is unlikely that the Philharmonic Society will be able to come before the public in strength in the coming season :—"Those who attended the choral festival at St. James's on Tuesday last, could not help being struck by the splendid pitch of efficiency to which the talented organist of the church has brought the choir. The effective rendering on that occasion of Haydn's chorus, 'The Heavens are telling,' made it evident that the choir, with proper practice, and a few more voices, would find little difficulty in mastering an oratorio. We now hear that the choir has formed itself into a society for the practice of Oratorios solely, under the able direction of Mr. Charles Compton. We learn that the class will meet twice a month, on the second and last Tuesday in each month, at the private residence of Mrs. Avery. The practice will commence with the 'Creation.' We are all looking forward to the cold weather as the time when music and the drama flourish in Calcutta, but we apprehend that another intellectual treat is in store for us if this newly-formed class shall only continue to be animated by the spirit which has marked its reception, namely, the pleasure that must accrue from listening to the effective rendering by the St. James' choir of Haydn's splendid master-piece."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

M. FAVRE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

PARIS, 30TH JULY.

The "Journal des Debats" says that M. Thiers accepted yesterday evening the resignation of M. Jules Favre. The same paper adds that the Municipal Council of Paris will meet on Friday, the 4th proximo, to receive the report on the financial situation and to discuss the loan.

LONDON, 29TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¾d.

Oriental Bank shares, £43-10.

Chartered „ „ £14.

„ Mercantile „ £25.

Hongkong and Shanghai..... £37.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 94½.

5 „ „ „ .. 100½.

5½ „ „ „ .. 108¾.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £58,125,000.

Total notes in Bank of England and France, £103,500,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Indus, 3,478 tons, and 500 h. p., Captain H. B. Greaves, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr John Brown — Mrs J A Bell
Captain W F Tucker — Mr W E Simmonds.

FOR BRINDISI.

Captain Repton — Captain W. Westmacot
Mr Edward Walker — Mr Richard Pearce
Mr Girdlestone — Mr W S Steel
Mr Morton — Mr James Findlay
Mr Nicolson — Mr Corbet
Captain J M Trotter — Mr G Potheeary
Mrs J Macnamara — Mr V Ball
Mr and Mrs E Power — Mr Reid.
Mr C Pemberton

FOR SUEZ—Mr Blascheck.

PIERS OR DOCKS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The newest thing out in piers for Bombay Harbour is a scheme said to be now before Government for executing one on iron piles to the north of the Arthur Bunder. I have been unable to learn the reasons which have induced Government to enter upon this work in preference to building wet docks in Moody Bay or in front of the Elphinstone Bunder. It is quite well known that the Chief Engineer for reclamations is altogether in favour of wet docks. If Mr. Ormiston has therefore been induced to submit plans for a pier scheme near the Arthur Bunder, it can only be in obedience to orders, and in deference to the views of, the Public Works Secretary, who is now supreme in all matters connected with harbour improvements. There appear to be two important reasons for preferring piers to wet docks in Bombay harbour :—1, the lesser expense of a pier; and, 2, the better sanitary condition in which the surroundings can be preserved. Probably enough the Supreme Government have declined to sanction the large expenditure necessary to complete the original Dock estate of the Elphinstone property, and have signified their intention of contributing funds for a less expensive provision for harbour accommodation for the sea-borne commerce of Bombay. I need not at present, however, speculate on the views of either the Supreme or the local Government, but will confine my attention to the proposed pier scheme itself. In regarding the site of the pier, it may be true that deep water will be more quickly reached than it would by a pier higher up the harbour, but that is by no means the most important condition necessary; the first cost of a pier is not of so much consequence as the facilities which it will afford to the shipping for the use of which it is intended, and to the trade which is to be encouraged. A pier to the north of the Arthur Bunder would only have immediate storage room on the reclaimed ground behind the Government coal stores, on the space between the Arthur and Apollo Bunders; an area quite insufficient for the purpose, and not near enough to the centre of business if a nearer site could be secured. The Arther Bunder site, like the site of the Bombay Pier Company near the Oyster rock, could only be utilized during the fair season. This objection applies to all piers in Bombay harbour, but it increases as the site is nearer to the south, and diminishes very considerably to the north of the existing dry docks. And not only is the swell of the sea diminished so far up the harbour, but the centre of trade is approached. I take no account of the safety from a sea attack of a pier placed well up the harbour, leaving our expensive iron-clads to protect all such works from the guns of an enemy. Captain Meadwen of the P. & O. Company suggested the building of wet docks near Hog Island, with the view of protecting the works from an enemy, but that was before we were supplied with our iron-clads.

Considerations such as the above have always had their due weight alike with Government, nautical, and commercial men, whenever the subject of wet docks or landing and shipping piers have been discussed in Bombay. The question to be determined as to the best site for a landing and shipping pier—supposing the whole foreshore to be available to Government for selection—seems to be to ascertain the nearest position in which it may be placed for the security of the shipping and the necessities of trade. Looking at the question in this manner I should like to know whether there are any insuperable or prohibitory conditions for building the proposed Government pier out from the flagstaff shoal? This position at once touches the shipping at their anchorage, and the sea-borne trade at its storage ground, and brings the offices into close relation to the vessels at the pier. It seems to me that if a pier were thrown out into the harbour in this situation the railways from the Elphinstone Bunder would at once come forward to meet it. If it should not be considered desirable to carry out reclamation to the end of the flagstaff shoal, in order to permit as much scour as possible to take place around the pier, the pier itself would in that case be longer, but the piles which would be driven into the shoal would be shorter and less expensive than those erected in deep water. But, I urge again, the first cost of a pier is not the main thing to be regarded in providing a pier for a city which has a trade so extensive that the accommodation will always—except during the south-west monsoon—be fully occupied, and always remunerative.

Some observations which were recently made at a meeting of the Geographical Society in the Town Hall by a gentleman of considerable experience in harbour works, seemed to discourage the execution of deep water piers in Bombay. These piers must be thrown out across the tide, but, inasmuch as the tidal wave will be free to move either way between the piles, the piles themselves do not offer much facility for the deposit of silt. It was stated, too, that ships should be hauled off and on a pier only in the tidal direction. A cross-head jetty at the end of the pier, as proposed by the Engineer of the Bombay Pier Company, would secure this convenience; for it can only be a convenience, not a necessity, if steam tugs are employed to tow vessels alongside the pier.

If the pier and jetty of the Bombay Pier Company can be executed as estimated at a cost of 15 lacs of rupees, surely a pier in front of the flag-staff shoal, to provide equal accommodation, would not cost more than 30 per cent. in excess of that sum, while the trade accommodation would be so much better provided for, that a corresponding extra fee, if necessary, could be afforded by the shipping for the extra outlay on account of the pier. Unless therefore there are some more serious objections than any with which we are at present acquainted, if Government seriously contemplate supplying the harbour with a landing and shipping pier for the sea-borne commerce, the site of the flag-staff shoal and the deep water abreast of it seems to be one of the best that could be selected. But why have Government not discussed the subject with the Chamber of Commerce—not because the Chamber is wiser than anybody else, but because the public would thereby be afforded an opportunity of fully discussing the subject? The recent discussion of the Bombay Pier Company's scheme in your journal has afforded evidence of the interest which is taken in our harbour works, and I believe that this interest would not be diminished if a (or *the*) Government pier scheme were submitted for judgment.

Z.

DR. HAUG AND DUSTOOR JAMASPJEE MINOCHCHERJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant you publish the opinion of Dr. Haug, extracted from private letters (without date), regarding the five Gathas or intercalary days of the old Persian solar year, in which the learned Professor expresses that "the opinion of Jamaspjee Dustoor (*i. e.*, mine,) is quite wrong," and that "Dustoor Peshotunjee's view is the only correct one." The subject is of such vital importance, and one requiring such a great deal of consideration and fair discussion, that the Parsee community will never rest satisfied or abide by mine, Mr. Peshotun's, Dr. Haug's, or anybody else's single decision. Much undue prominence is given to this "private" opinion of a gentleman thousands of miles away from us. But, with due deference to Dr. Haug's extensive knowledge of the Parsee religion—and certainly as a foreigner he deserves great praise for it—I say there are several educated men amongst the Parsees in Bombay at the present day who can settle the point one way or the other. I would therefore propose that a meeting of such gentlemen be convened, and the subject fairly discussed in the presence of all those Parsees who would take an interest in it. A committee should be nominated to pronounce an opinion, whose decision should be considered as final.

Had Dr. Haug examined the Tafsir-gahe-gasani with more minute care than he seems to have done, he would not have expressed the opinion quoted in your valuable journal from the "private letters," that its author "shows with great ability that these" (mine) "views are utterly untenable," for the simple reason that Mr. Peshotun's opinions expressed in this book are not in accord with the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion; and I am able to prove from the same quotations which Mr. Peshotun has taken from Zend, Pehlvi, and Persian books, that these *Gathas do* form part of the last month Spandiarmud. A closer inspection of the book would have shown Dr. Haug that the author of the *Tafsir*, in extracting from Pehlvi words in support of his argument, has altered several words from the original.

The learned Professor states that "the old Persian solar year consisted of 360 days," &c. It is very surprising how Dr. Haug committed such an error, for a solar year consists of 365¼ days. This error has led him to commit another mistake further on, wherein he states :—"As the old Persian solar year consisted of 360 days, and each of the 12 months of 30 days, we are not entitled to make the last month of the year last for 35 days." Now, as this premise of Dr. Haug is wrong, as I have shown above that the solar year does *not* consist of 360, but 365¼ days, hence his conclusion that "we are not entitled," &c. falls to the ground. I am prepared to show from Parsee religious books that we *are* entitled to reckon the last month of 35 days.

I have prepared a reply to the *Tafsir*, which latter was prepared as a reply to *Ruddeya* ketab Furmanet Din, written by my grandfather Dustoorjee Eduljee Jamasp Asana; but, as I am of opinion that the publication of a such a reply, or any views by any particular individual, would not be of any avail in convincing every Zorosastrian of the truth or otherwise of the subject in dispute, save by discussing the question at a public meeting, I have withheld its publication till I find that there is no chance of such a meeting being ever held.

As you have given publicity to Dr. Haug's strictures, which state that "I am quite wrong," I beg you will, in justice to me, kindly spare a corner in your valuable journal, and highly oblige.—I remain, sir, your mostobedient servant, JAMASPJEE DUSTOOR MINOCHCHERJEE.

29th July.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th of this month, I see a letter from a Parsee on the Indian Army, from which I find he, in a great measure, upholds me in my opinion in regard to the drinking habits of the British soldier in India, and I hope some abler pen than mine will take up the cause, and do what is really wanted for the amelioration of the soldier's condition.

I recollect some time ago reading the opinion of an old soldier residing in Kurrachee,

exhumed and the saree in which it was wrapped shown to her; she identified it as the saree her mother wore when she left Bombay. She also recognised the contents of a bundle shewn to her as her mother's clothes. Felsu was then taken to the house of Dr. Eshent at Bombay, and found the accused lying down asleep; and on his being awakened and asked where Ann Frances was, he stated that he had taken her to Tanna for service unsuccessfully, and had gone from Tanna to Surat, and that having there made deceased over to a lady, he had returned to Bombay with his master. The patel-Pandoorung stated that, in consequence of information received from one Balu, he went to the river, and saw a woman's corpse floating face downward. He had the corpse taken out of the water. The head of the corpse was in the water one and a-half feet deep, and the feet in three feet of water, and that the corpse seemed to be that of a Goanese woman of about forty-five years of age.

The Court, differing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder in causing the death of Ann Frances, and sentenced him to be hanged. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty of misappropriating property; and sentence having been passed on the major count, the Court suspended passing sentence on this charge.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence on the first head of the charge, and directed the Session Judge to complete the proceedings by passing a sentence on the second head of the charge, of which the accused had been found guilty.

THE RULE OF "ONUS PROBANDI."

Some time in April last, Mr. Syed Hassan El Medini, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, referred the case of Parshotum Vithal vs. Dhirajram Vullubram for the decision of the High Court. In his reference to the High Court, Mr. Syed Hassan detailed the particulars of the case as follows:—This is a suit to recover possession of a sunkh or shell. The plaintiff was examined by me under section 125 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and he stated that the defendant in this case had accused him before Rao Bahadoor Jugjeewundas Khooshaldas, full-power magistrate of Surat, of criminal breach of trust with respect to the said sunkh, which he, the plaintiff, alleged was his own property, and that he had purchased the same on payment of Rs. 40 from the said defendant some time previously; that the said magistrate convicted him of the said offence and fined him Rs. 60 and delivered the sunkh to the defendant; but the said conviction was subsequently reversed on appeal by the Sessions Judge of Surat, Mr. C. G. Kemball, and the fine ordered to be refunded. The defendant, nevertheless, declines to return the sunkh to the said plaintiff. The defendant was examined by me under the same section, and he stated that he had purchased the said sunkh to the plaintiff merely to look at on the condition that the plaintiff should return it in a day or two; that the said sunkh remained with the plaintiff for two or three months. He also admits that the said sunkh was delivered into his possession by the said magistrate. The issue laid down by me for decision was, whether the sunkh in dispute had been given by the defendant to the plaintiff merely to look at and return it in a day or two, or whether the plaintiff had bought the same? On the day fixed for the trial of this issue, both parties failed to produce evidence in Court. As the defendant admitted that the sunkh had been given into his possession by the magistrate, and as he failed to prove that he had given it to the plaintiff merely to look at, I decreed for the plaintiff. The vakeel for the defendant urges that I was wrong in throwing the *onus probandi* in the first instance on the defendant. If the sunkh had not been given by the magistrate into the possession of the defendant, but had remained in the possession of the plaintiff, and the defendant had filed a suit against the plaintiff for the recovery of the said sunkh, most certainly the *onus probandi* would have lain with the defendant. The defendant having given the said sunkh to the plaintiff merely to look at, on the condition that it be returned in a day or two, brings the transaction within that class of bailments termed a *commodatum*, and the plaintiff having, on demand made, refused to return the said sunkh, brings it within the scope of the following law laid down in Collett on Torts:—"A tort, very analogous to conversion, is the detention or adverse withholding of goods of another. The remedy in English law is an action of detinue. It lies for the specific recovery of chattels wrongfully detained from the person entitled to the possession of them, and also for the damages occasioned by the wrongful detainer. The defendant had, or was assumed to have, come lawfully into possession, as by delivery or finding; but as the gist of the action is the wrongful detention of goods, it is, in substance, and is now in form, an action for a wrong, independent of contract; and it is immaterial whether the goods were originally obtained by defendant by lawful means, as by a bailment or finding, or by a wrongful act, as a trespass or conversion. The injury complained of is not the taking nor the misuse and appropriation of the goods, but only the detention. In an action for the detention of goods, the plaintiff has to prove—1, a general or special property in the goods; 2, an actual or constructive possession or right of possession; 3, wrongful detention by the defendant." The defendant (in this case the plaintiff) "intending to dispute the plaintiff's (in this case the defendant's) title to, or his right to the possession of, the chattel, might have urged a plea, alleging that the sunkh was not, at the time of the alleged conversion, the property of the plaintiff (the present defendant) or that the plaintiff (the present defendant) was not then entitled to the possession of it. Under this plea the defendant (the present plaintiff) would have been at liberty to set up any circumstances showing that the plaintiff (the present defendant) had no property in, or right of possession of, the goods, in respect of which he was entitled to maintain the action against the defendant (the present plaintiff)." Now, in the case supposed, that is in the suit by the present defendant against the present plaintiff, the correct test as to who ought to begin and on whom the burden of proof should rest, would have been no doubt determined by the application of the following portion of the judgment delivered by Peacock, C. J., in Naga Tha Yah vs. F. N Burn, reported in XI Weekly Reporter, Full Bench Rulings, page 8:—"It is said in Best's book on Evidence, para. 362, in order to determine on which of two litigant parties the burden of proof lies, the following test was suggested, we believe for the first time, by Alderson, B, in the case of Amos vs Hughes, 1 Moody and Ryan, 464, in 1835, *i. e.*, which party would be successful if no evidence at all were given; and he not only applied that test in that case, as also in some subsequent ones, but it has been adopted by other judges at *Nisi Prius* and frequently recognised by the Courts in Banc." Again the maxim, "Melior est conditio possidentes" would have applied. In Luxmundas Shankerdas vs. Raojee Abajee Gorbolah, being Special Appeal No. 2,409, it was held by the late Sadder Dewanee Adawlut of Bombay, "that a person attaching property of which another is in possession, and which that person claims to hold independently, is bound to prove his right to oust the possessor: and that, although the procedure prescribed by the regulation forces the possessor to become a plaintiff to raise an attachment, such procedure cannot alter the right of property, and the defendant is as much bound to prove his right to disturb possession, as if the claim against the possessor had been made by him whom the attacher avers to be the owner, and who would in such case be obliged to establish a title to oust the possessor." (See Morton's Selected Decisions, part II, 1848 to 1850, page 121.) In Mirabhai wulud Fukeeroodeen vs. Shedram Apa wulud Sudashew Apa, being Special Appeal No. 4,172, it was also held by the late Sudder Dewanee Adawlut of Bombay, "that a person attaching, in execution of a decree, property in the possession of other than his judgment-debtor, is bound to show the title of his judgment debtor to that property; and, in default of doing so, the party in whose possession the property was attached, has a right to have the attachment removed." (See Harrington's Reports, vol. VII., part II., page 105.) These decisions are obviously based upon the legal maxim quoted above. Moreover, it is laid down in Taylor on Evidence, 5th Edition, vol. I, para 108, page 139, as follows:—"As men generally own the property they possess, proof of possession is presumptive proof of ownership." In George Clarke vs. Bindobun Chunder Sirkar, it was held by a full bench of the Calcutta High Court (present Peacock, C. J., Bayley and Kemp, J.J.) "that possession is evidence of title." (See Weekly Reporter, Full Bench Rulings, July 1862 to July 1864, page 20.) This decision no doubt has followed the rule of the Law of Evidence quoted above. I fail to perceive how the order of the magistrate, which has been reversed by competent authority, could operate to shift the burden of proof on the present plaintiff. Furthermore, in Radha Bullub Gossain vs. Kishen Gobind Gossain, it was held by the Calcutta High Court (present Jackson and Mitter, J.J.) "that in a suit to recover possession when plaintiff proves possession and illegal dispossession, the onus of proving the title is shifted upon the defendant in the first instance; and, if the latter establishes his title, the plaintiff must then be required to prove his." (See 1X. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 71.) In Ayesha Bebee vs. Kumboy Mollah, it was held by the Calcutta High Court (present Mitter and Hobhouse, J.J.) "that if a plaintiff proves that he had possession, and that that possession has been forcibly disturbed by defendant, he makes out a *prima facie* title which it is for defendant to rebut." (See XII. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 146.) This principle has also been upheld by the same Court (present E. Jackson and Mitter, J.J.) in Shaun Soondaree vs. the Collector of Maldah. (See XII. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 164.) In Gour Paroy vs. Wooman Soondaree Devia, it was held by the Calcutta High Court (present Bayley and Hobhouse, J.J.) "that in a suit to recover possession on the allegation of the previous possession and forcible ouster, it is for plaintiff to prove the alleged ouster. If he does so to the satisfaction of the Court, the burden of proof will be on the defendant to show the title on which he ousted the plaintiff. Should the defendant prove such a *prima facie* title, then it will be the duty of the judge to call upon the plaintiff to establish his title." (See XII. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 472.) The dispossession of the sunkh by the order of the magisirate, which order has been set aside by competent authority, renders that dispossession an act of trespass involving in the eye of the law an implied force, therefore the precedents noted above apply to the case under reference. In Bolstud Churn Sein vs. Trahee Ram Sein, which was a suit for possession of land on the allegation that it had belonged to the plaintiff as his ancestral property up to the date of his being ousted, where defendant, admitting the alleged possession, contended that it had not been that of an owner, but only permissive possession as that of a tenant, it was held by the Calcutta High Court (present Jackson and Mookerjee, J.J.) "that the burden of proof lay on the defendant." (See XV. Weekly Reporter, Civ. Rul., p. 32.) According to the analogy of this precedent, also, it would appear that as the defendant in the case under reference admitted the possession of the sunkh by the plaintiff and its dispossession by order of the magistrate, which order was subsequently set aside, and contended that he had merely lent the sunkh to the plaintiff, the burden of proof lay on the defendant.

The High Court passed the following judgment in the above case:—The Court is of opinion that the *onus probandi* is on the party seeking possession as against the party with whom the possession is.

INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(*Overland Mail.*)

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the finance and financial administration of India resumed its inquiry on July 4, Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair.

Before any witness was examined, "strangers" were requested to withdraw, which they accordingly did, and the committee remained in deliberation with closed doors about an hour. On the readmission of the public,

MR. SECCOMBE,

Mr. Seccombe, the financial secretary of the India Office, was called and examined. He stated that a sum of £25,000, which figured among the receipts in this country in 1869-70 under the head of "miscellaneous," was a sum received for interest on the cash balances. Sums were lent out at 1½ per cent. below the bank rate of discount. The money was laid out for periods not exceeding six weeks, so as to be available whenever it was required for the purposes of the home treasury. The next item was a receipt of £10,440 from the Imperial treasury, being a portion of the rent of the telegraphic cable between Malta and Alexandria. That cable was constructed originally for the Imperial Government, as a line from Falmouth to Gibraltar, but being too heavy it was agreed between the Treasury and the Indian Government in 1860 that it should be laid at their joint cost between Rangoon and Singapore. It was shipped with that object, but one side of it became heated and the cable had to be landed. The season was lost, and the cable was laid in 1861 at the joint expense of the two Governments between Malta and Alexandria, the Imperial Government bearing three-fifths and the Indian Government two-fifths of the expense. It was then leased to Messrs. Glasse and Ellicot. It was subsequently, in 1866, leased to the Anglo-Mediterranean Company, and a rent was received of £2,000, of which the Imperial Government paid the Indian Government two-fifths. The telegraph company gave them notice, on July 17, 1870, of the termination of the lease, and the cable had since been sold by the Treasury to the company for £25,000. The company had also to pay a sum of £2,000 for rent due, and there was an item of £4,000, making altogether £31,000, of which the Indian Government would receive two-fifths. The amount paid by India altogether, in respect of this cable, was £175,947, and they had received altogether £61,000, so that India had sustained a loss of £115,946. The date of that arrangement was in 1859, immediately after the Indian Mutiny, when the want of telegraphic communication with India was much felt. The next item which appeared in the home receipts was £14,658, being the amount of fees and subscriptions to the widows' fund of the home establishment; fees received for certificates of the deaths of officers and others, amounting to £663; dividends on stock, the property of the widows' fund, £8,297; and subscriptions paid by members of the widows' fund, £2,698. There were two funds instituted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to include different classes of their servants, one for the officers and clerks, and the other for the inferior classes of clerks and messengers. When the change of Government took place it was considered inexpedient to continue these, especially as there are greater opportunities now than formerly of effecting insurance on life. The Secretary of State guaranteed to subscribers the pensions which were then provided by the rules, and the fund was closed, so that no further entry of clerks would bring them within the scope of the fund. This was only for widows; it did not effect superannuation. The fund held considerable property, amounting to £282,734 which was invested in stock, which would eventually become the property of the Secretary of State; but at present it involved a considerable loss. Another item was £10,244 paid in excess of the working expenses of the Jubbulpore branch of the East India Railway. It did not pay its expenses at that period, and this was the sum that was paid over to the Government of India, it having been received by the Company over and above the 5 per cent. guarantee.

In reply to a series of questions from Mr. Fawcett, the witness said, when the Indian Government took a share in the Malta and Alexandria cable with the Imperial Government it was thought to be a very good bargain. It had proved the reverse. He could not state whether any particular person was consulted about it. There were able men on the Council who understood these matters, and when any commercial information was required the Secretary of State took measures to obtain it.

In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Seccombe stated that the council was divided into committees, and one committee with cognisance of all matters relating to the Post Office and Telegraphs, and Mr. Thornton was the secretary of that department.

Mr. Fawcett—As the cable was bought probably with ready money, do you not think, if the accounts had been kept correctly, the amount received for the cable ought to be put down to capital and not to revenue? Witness—A Government has no capital account. The disbursements on this account for several years have been entered as a charge, and the principle on which the accounts are kept is that all gross receipts and expenditure during the year shall be brought to account as final receipts and charges.

Then supposing the Government borrowed £500,000 for a telegraphic cable or a railway, and it turned out a bad speculation, and they sold it for £400,000—that £400,000 would be put down to income?—Yes.

Can you justify such a mode of keeping accounts?—It is the accepted form of keeping the accounts both of the Imperial Government and of the Government of India.

But is there not a difference to be drawn between a Government which has generally a surplus like the Imperial Government and a Government which is in a normal condition of borrowing like that of India?—the general and admitted principle with regard to borrowing by the Indian Government is that it borrows only for public works extraordinary, and that no expenditure for ordinary purposes should be kept within the income of the year. That rule has been laid down several times. It was laid down by Lord Cranbourne, when he determined to sever public works extraordinary from the ordinary expenditure.

Is there any security against a million being borrowed any year and added to debt, in order to obtain a surplus?—There is no doubt there is some objection to the present system on the ground that you urge, that there are items in our receipts and expenditure which tend to give an erroneous view, if it be assumed that that statement is the only statement of receipts and charges.

Then you are probably aware that these exceptional receipts in some years have been so large as to vitiate the accounts, so that you can place no confidence whatever in the financial statement?—I should hardly agree in your view that you can place no confidence in the accounts, because it has been deemed the best mode of keeping the accounts. I admit that it is not safe to take accounts for any one year, and without considering what is exceptional assume that that is the normal state of Indian finance.

You are probably aware of what was stated the other day by the Comptroller-General, that last year, if the accounts had been stated properly, there would have been a deficit of £650,000, instead of which there was a surplus of £118,000?—Yes; I saw that statement of Mr. Harrison's, in which he admitted more than I should, because there was an extraordinary expenditure of about a million which was added to the charges of the year.

In reply to further questions, the witness stated that when there was any disputed account between the Indian and the Imperial Government it was not put to a referee, but the matter was taken charge of by the Secretary of State. Latterly there was a disputed sum of £4000 or £5000 which had entered into a series of transactions, but ultimately, after ten years, the Imperial Government admitted they were liable for it. Mr. Laing had stated, in a letter to the *Times*, that Indian finance was constantly being sacrificed to the exigencies of British finance, but he did not agree in that statement. If there was any difference of opinion between the Secretary of State and the Lords of the Treasury, the matter would be referred to the whole Cabinet. He was not responsible for the Blue-book which contained a statement of the financial position of India, the gross receipts and gross expenditure. There were certain errors in it. It was compiled in Calcutta. There were great discrepancies between the accounts prepared in the India Office and those prepared in Calcutta, which, some years ago, amounted to upwards of a million. There had not been so great discrepancies in recent years. He could not state how these discrepancies arose. He had so much to do in his own department that he was not able to take up every paper sent to the office, and see whether it entirely tallied with the statement he had himself put forward. He was aware that when Sir Stafford Northcote was Secretary of State for India, a resolution of the House of Commons had to be altered in consequence of incorrectness of the accounts. The error, if any, was in the account of stores. A change had been made of late years with regard to the mode of charging stores, so as to avoid the possibility of difference in that respect. The plan now pursued was not, as formerly, to bring into account as charges of the year the stores which the Indian Government received, but they charged the amount that was paid in the year against the proper department. In 1868-9 there was half a million received by the Government of India on the sale of waste lands, which was put down to income. The Secretary of State approved of that. It might be doubtful whether it should have been included in the receipts, and he thought had the Government of India supposed the sales of land would extend so as to alienate a large portion of the public property, they would not have so included it, but taking the plan on which the accounts were framed, showing the total receipts and expenditure, he was of opinion the Government of India gave a sufficient reason when they said that, borrowing as they did, at 4 per cent., it would be a very cumbrous system to keep half a million in a separate account. Had that money not been brought to account, they would have had to borrow more that year, because the revenue would have been deficient to that extent. It was not so much a matter of keeping accounts as involving an important principle, namely, the expenditure of money. He would not go so far as to say if there was a surplus of receipts of the year in favour of the Government they would reduce the debt, and if there was a deficiency they would increase it, but their balances would be increased or decreased; and, having regard to the balances, they would then borrow money and pay off. Extraordinary receipts would be applied to income. Expenditure on public works extraordinary would be paid for out of borrowed money; but with regard to ordinary expenditure, the principle was that it should be kept within the income of the year. The cost of telegraphs had been included in the ordinary expenditure. Some of the public works had turned out unremunerative. The Orissa irrigation was paid for by a loan. It had not yet proved remunerative.

Mr. Fawcett—The Jubbulpore Railway, I understand, does not pay its expenses?—Witness—It did not.

Mr. Fawcett—Who advised the Government to guarantee 5 per cent. on that railway?

Mr. Crawford—If you wish to go into that question I can pursue it much further. I understand Mr. Seccombe is not the one who can give all the information.

Mr. Fawcett—I mean, who is responsible for recommending that a guarantee of 5 per cent. be given for a railway that does not pay its working expenses?

Mr. Crawford—I object to this line of examination altogether.

["Strangers" were directed to withdraw, and they remained outside for some time. On their readmission,]

The examination was resumed at the same point. The witness said there was a director of railways and a railway department, of which Mr. Thornton was the secretary, but the Secretary of State was alone responsible for the guarantees. The railway department was a committee of the Indian Council, which was changed every year.

In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, the witness said he thought the accounts ought to distinguish an exceptional item. If they attempted to keep accounts separating what was capital and what was revenue, there would be frequent opportunities of what was called doctoring the accounts. For accuracy of information, there should be one account at all events which showed the whole of the receipts on the one side and the whole of the expenditure on the other. The ultimate responsibility of the expenditure incurred by the India Office rested with the Secretary of State in Council, who had recourse partly to a committee of the Council and partly to executive officers. Sometimes, on special works, he took advice from persons outside the office, but that did not relieve him from the responsibility of the decision.

The next subject on which the witness was examined was the account kept by the India Office with the Bank of England. There was an understanding, he said, that the minimum balance kept at the bank should be half a million. They invested as much of their balance as they could on Government securities. The bank had nothing to do with their investments, which were made through their broker. The bank paid no interest on the balance in its hands. Generally, with regard to the magnitude of their transactions, they considered that their balance should not be lower than about two millions. Their half-yearly payment became due in July, and generally they had to increase the balance from about three millions in April up to a larger amount in July. The bank made them a charge for a certain portion of their business and management of the debt, the charge being £340 a million, the same as that made to the Imperial Government. He did not think that the amount they kept at the bank averaged a million. If the balance were likely to go below £500,000 they should ask the bank for a loan. They had never had an application from the bank when the balance had been below £500,000. It was very rarely that it had been below. In late years they had not had occasion to apply to the bank for a loan. If their balance at the bank exceeded half a million, they considered themselves at liberty to lend it out. They did not publish weekly or fortnightly statements. They did not think it desirable to do so. Their turnover with the bank amounted to from thirteen to seventeen millions a year. The bank afforded them great facilities. It allowed them twice every month to receive at the bank tenders for their bills, which, no doubt, tended to give confidence to the public. Then the bank officers drew the bills, and charged only for the stamps. The bank also paid the coupons on their debentures without any charge, and in all questions of difficulty as to rates of exchange, or other matters, they had the great advantage of the bank's assistance. They had two accounts. Their cheques were drawn at the India Office and cashed at the bank, and the several payments were made by cheques on the bank. A communication was made to the bank every day as to the amount that was likely to be drawn that day. In order to help up the nominal balance of three millions in this country, they sold bills twice a month, unless the Indian Government told them that it was not necessary, or the rate of exchange became unfavourable, so that bullion operations would suit them better. This was considered by the authorities at the India Office to be the best mode of obtaining their remittances. The East India Company adopted other modes. One was by making advances on goods, and another by keeping their treasury open at all times. The present mode was considerably cheaper. Every year, about Christmas, an estimate was sent to the Government of India of the whole expense of the year, beginning from April 1 following. It showed the sum that was to be provided to maintain the cash balance that was thought necessary. If there was a deficit the sum was raised partly by bills and partly by loans. An advertisement was published every fortnight of the amount required to be drawn, and tenders were received. Some years ago the rate of exchange was so low that they had to write to India to advance on goods. Formerly that was done, but it proved unsatisfactory. For a time after the termination of the East India Company's commercial charter they had to maintain a separate establishment, in order to remit the balances. When the exchange fell very low four or five years ago, the Secretary of State sent a despatch to the effect to make advances on goods, but fortunately the exchange became more favourable, and they were able to obtain their bills as before. They were drawing bills now at 1s. 10½d. per rupee. In his opinion they could not alter the present system with pecuniary advantage to India, and it was an opinion formed not without anxious consideration.

The witness was next examined on the item of £4,039,412, received on account of loan. He stated that this was the produce of the sale of 4 per cent. stock in this country during the year. Their former powers of borrowing had become exhausted, and application was made to Parliament authorising the Secretary of State to borrow a sum of eight millions, a part of which was to be applied to railways in India and public works generally. The practice followed was that they instructed the Bank of England to raise the stock in their books, and then it was sold by their broker as favourable opportunities offered, care being taken not to sell so rapidly as to depreciate the value of the stock. That operation was almost continuous, the amount disposed of being £200,000 or £300,000 a month, and the price they were getting at this moment was 101¼. One per cent. was absorbed by the interest, so that they were getting a premium of 1¼. It was not offered in large amounts. One year they were dealing only with 5 per cents., and in August 1859 they received tenders for that stock at the rate of 97, but by the way to which he had referred they obtained £102 10s. In 1860-1 they obtained £104, the tender being only £98 14s. for the same stock at the same time. He had other examples of the same kind. Out of the eight millions last authorised to be borrowed they had raised in round numbers about four millions. That they were selling the stock at 101¼ was to be accounted for he supposed by the fact that the public regarded it as a good security which could be dealt with at all times. The security was the same as that of the Indian 5 per cents., but that they could only obtain the interest in India, and they had all the difficulty of the exchange. He did not think that Parliament, by authorising the 4 per cent. loan to be raised in England, imposed a legal obligation on the people of England to pay the loan, but it imposed a certain amount of responsibility on Parliament to see that India was so governed that the loan could be paid out of the revenue of the country.

The committee then adjourned.

Erratum.—In the report of the sitting on June 23 the name of Mr. Cassells was by a topographical error printed as Capel.

THE FRACAS AT THE BANGALORE RACE-COURSE.

(*Madras Times*, July 27.)

The following information was laid before the Acting Cantonment Magistrate on Monday last, Mr. P. B. Gordon appearing for the applicant.

Owen Vincent Norris, sworn—I am an Assistant Surveyor in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and reside at Bangalore. On Saturday, the 22nd July last, I went to the race course. I saw the first race were over, and as I was seated in my coach, some of my friends, Messrs. Mitchell, Torrens, and Bond, came up and asked me to the stand to partake of some champagne, which was being distributed by Mr. Abdoollah. I proceeded to the verandah of the stand, where I saw about 100 or 150 bottles of champagne being served out in glasses. There was a crowd round the table. I saw my friends helping themselves to champagne as everybody appeared allowed to do. After the crowd had somewhat dispersed, I went to the table and took up a glass of champagne. I was proceeding to swallow it, when Colonel Ramsay addressed me in a loud and offensive manner, saying, "Put down that glass, will you; put down that glass down, who told you to take it up." I felt abashed, set down the glass, and said, "I beg your pardon, I thought it was open to the public; I saw my friends round the table helping themselves." Colonel Ramsay replied, "It is not open to the public, only to the friends of the stewards, or those who have had done work." I said I was sorry for the mistake, and went back two or three paces. After helping some jockeys and sergeants, Colonel Ramsay left the table and coming up to me said, "Oh, you're the person, you may now take a glass." I said, "I now beg to decline it." Stepping forward a little I raised my hat and said, "Colonel Ramsay, should you again have occasion to speak to a gentleman, please speak more civilly." He turned on me fiercely and said, "If you don't stop your —— jaw, I'll kick you —— over tip and turn you out," or words to that effect. I am certain of the words (represented by dashes). I said, "You are taking too much on yourself, Colonel Ramsay; you know you dare not do so." He then came cuffed and collared me with one hand, and kept pushing me violently with the other. I cried out, "Major Ramsay, you are an old man and I wouldn't like to strike you." He then grew more violent and seized my coat, and some others joined him in pushing me. I tried to extricate myself, but found myself pushed till I got to the top of the steps. There seemed to be about half-a-dozen men pushing me. A person came behind to drag me down the steps, and when I shook off Colonel Ramsay, I found myself pinioned behind by the arms, and in that way I was dragged down two or three steps towards the course. I turned round by an effort and recognized Mr. Lavelle as the man who was pushing me from behind. I said, "Mr. Lavelle, let me go, you have nothing to do with the matter, I wish to speak to Colonel Ramsay," and I tried to get away. Lavelle then hit me with his clenched fists several blows; one hit me on the chin and the others about the neck, arms, and shoulders. As I was warding off the blows, Mr. Mitchell ran up and seized Lavelle and pulled him away, three or four others also came up to separate us. Just then several gentlemen came rushing up to the spot, among others one of the stewards, whom I afterwards found to be Captain R. C. Stewart, came up to me and said, "Don't make a disturbance, go away quietly." I replied "I am not making a disturbance, I have been assaulted, but I'll go away if I get my hat." After I had got my hat, a third gentleman came up and seized me by the coat saying, "Where are you going to?" I do not know who he was.

By the Court—I had no stand ticket when I went to the stand; but my friends said the ropes had been taken down and the stand was open to all. I can't myself remember if the ropes were taken down.

His Worship—Ropes or no ropes, did you suppose the stand was open to the public without tickets.

Complainant—I certainly thought so, especially as my friends were passing in and out, and they had no ticket. They had gone in the same way on the previous day. I now charge Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle under the Penal Code with assault and criminal force, and seek the protection of the Court.

Upon the above information, summonses were granted against Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle, made returnable at 9 o'clock on Friday the 28th instant.

With reference to the above the *Madras Times* has the following:—

"We learn by telegram from Bangalore that Mr Norris' complaint against Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Lavelle for assault was heard and decided yesterday by the Cantonment Magistrate, who considered that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met by the payment of a fine of five rupees by each of the defendants, who at once admitted the assault."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The following letter appears in the *Englishman* of Saturday:—"It is no unusual occurrence that the steamer with the English mails arrives in Bombay but an hour or two late for their despatch by the regular through train to Calcutta.

"Our incoming mail, I observe, is again delayed a whole day from this cause, though it must have reached Bombay not more than a couple of hours after the mail-train had started.

"Surely on a voyage of seven days, between Aden and Bombay, a little consideration on the part of the P. & O. Co.'s officers would frequently ensure the steamers' arrival at the latter port in time to escape this detention.

"A couple of hours, more or less in the receipt of their home mail, may be a small matter to the western capital, but to us it means a delay of 24 hours, which in the case of the incoming mail might, as it seems to me, have been avoided by the exercise of a little foresight and the expenditure of some extra coal."

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 18th July, when there were present—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; the Hon John Strachey; the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon. B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B.; the Hon. F. R. Cockerell; and the Hon. R. E. Egerton.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen introduced the bill to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in three weeks. He said that he had, on moving for leave to introduce the bill, explained the causes which necessitated the changes now proposed. It was unnecessary for him, on the present occasion, to trouble the Council with any further remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Ellis said that the records of some recent proceedings of the Madras Government confirmed the view that some such measure as the one now introduced was urgently wanted. It appeared from those proceedings that the Madras Government had had to deal with some twenty loafers, the majority of whom were of the very class in question, and the Government had been obliged to pay for the carriage of those men back to Australia. The fact that the bill was as much needed in Madras as at Calcutta might, he thought, be new to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell said that he trusted that it was not intended that the proposed amendments of the law relating to European vagrancy should come into operation until a sufficient period had elapsed to admit of the consignors of lunatics, in charge of which the persons to whom this Vagrancy Bill related were sent to Indian ports, becoming aware of the responsibility which they, through their agents or consignees, would thenceforth incur in sending such persons to India, and regulating their conduct in this matter accordingly.

It might be that his hon. and learned friend in charge of the bill contemplated some provision to that effect; but, as he had not announced it, he (Mr. Cockerell) thought it necessary to draw attention to the point, as any doubt as to the intention of the framer of the bill in that matter might subject the measure to the imputation of undue harshness.

Mr. Cockerell also wished to enquire whether the Government was in possession of any information as to the antecedents of the persons whose vagrancy had suggested the necessity for the present bill. It would be remembered that, by the twenty-fifth section of the Vagrancy Act, provision was made for the imposition on the master or captain of any vessel conveying a discharged convict to India, of a sufficiently heavy fine to cover the cost of such person's deportation in the event of his becoming a vagrant.

He believed, he might say, that that provision was introduced into the Act in special reference to the class of persons sent from the colonies to India in charge of lunatics. The majority of those previously represented the refuse of the colonial population, men who would not come to India, where there was little or no prospect of their obtaining permanent employment, without any provision for their return journey, if they could obtain an honest livelihood at the colonies.

It was with the object of ascertained before the Council that that class had largely supplied the ranks of vagrancy for which they were legislating, that that provision had been enacted; and what he now desired to learn was whether due care had been taken to give effect to its object, for it seemed to him that, if this bill was to be passed without further enquiry into another means thereby secured of meeting the difficulty which that provision was chiefly designed to obviate, there was great risk of the penal enactment being wholly overlooked and becoming a dead letter.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said, in reference to the remarks of his hon. friend (Mr. Cockerell), that the bill had been brought forward at the earnest recommendation of the Bengal Government, with a view to checking the arrangements by which the Australian exporters and the firms employed by them as agents for the sale of their horses, at present contrived to evade the law. Those persons knew perfectly well what they were about, and there was no possible reason for allowing them much indulgence. They had shown some ingenuity in rendering the law inoperative, and the object in view now was to provide that the intention of the Legislature should be carried out. There could be no doubt that when horses were imported into this country in charge of grooms, and those grooms immediately became vagrants and were thrown on the public for support, the importer of the horse was the proper person to pay. The only way to get at the importer was to make the various persons, whom the owner employed in this country in connection with the sale of the horses, responsible.

With reference to the second point referred to by his hon. friend, Mr. Stephen said that the Bengal Government were fully alive to the evils entailed by the present system, and would be very unlikely not to put section twenty-five of the Act into force whenever opportunity afforded. It might often, however, happen that cases might require to be dealt with, to which the provisions of that section would not apply, and the present bill was intended to meet those cases.

His Excellency the President suggested that the committee should have instructions to report in four weeks.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL TRIBES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen also moved that the Hon. Mr. Egerton be added to the select committee on the bill for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL EXTENT ACTS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell asked leave to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a bill for declaring the local extent of the Acts of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Leave was granted.

PENSIONS' BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Cockerell then moved that the Hon. Mr. Egerton be added to the select committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to pensions.

The motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey moved that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab be added to the select committee on the bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation and drainage. He said that he was anxious, with His Excellency's permission, to say a few words in explanation of the course which had been pursued with reference to the bill. Considerable progress had been made by the select committee in the consideration of various details of the bill before the Government left Calcutta. Much, however, still remained for disposal, and it appeared that there were such serious differences of opinion in the committee as to several points, that Colonel Strachey, who had charge of the bill, recorded his opinion in a paper which was before the Council, that, so far as the North-Western Provinces were concerned, it was expedient to abandon the proposed legislation altogether and to confine the operation of the present bill to the Punjab, where the irrigation department was anxiously asking for the measure, and where the Lieutenant-Governor was understood to approve of it and to consider its immediate introduction a matter of importance. It was thought, too, that, if the bill was restricted to the Punjab, there would be special propriety in proceeding with it at Simla, where they had the advantage of the presence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and of a large number of experienced officers. This view was much strengthened when his hon. friend, Mr. Egerton, became a member of the Council. Although he (Mr. Strachey) had at one time been disposed to think the conclusion inevitable, that the only practicable course was to confine the measure to the Punjab, circumstances now seemed to be different. A letter had been addressed to the Government of India by that of the North-Western Provinces, in which it was stated that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor observed, with much regret, that the bill for regulating irrigation in Upper India had not yet passed into law; that serious loss and inconvenience arose from the delay; and that the passing of the bill with all possible expedition was earnestly recommended. The letter went on to say that till the bill was passed, the Government had no legal control over beds of rivers, and could not interfere with private plans, however desirable on public grounds such interference might be; and, moreover, that considerable loss of income had resulted from the present defective condition of the law. From this letter Mr. Strachey inferred that the objections which were supposed to exist to the extension of the bill to the North-Western Provinces had no valid grounds. The bill would, therefore, be now proceeded with in committee, and as it had at any rate, in regard to most of its principal provisions, the approval of the Lieutenant-Governors of both provinces, he trusted that no difficulty in dealing with it need be apprehended. Mr. Egerton had consented to take up the bill, and his experience and knowledge of the subject would give the Council and the public full assurance that it would be dealt with in a wise and careful manner.

The motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey also moved that the Hon. Mr. Egerton be added to the select committee on the following bills:—

To regulate the construction and maintenance of public works for irrigation, navigation, and drainage.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to advances of money by the Government for the improvement of land.

To facilitate the construction of works of public utility from local and municipal funds.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey also, with His Excellency's permission, moved that the Hon. Mr. Ellis be added to the select committee on the bill to facilitate the construction of works of public utility from local and municipal funds.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following select committee was named:—

On the bill to amend the European Vagrancy Act, 1869: the Hon. Messrs. Ellis, Cockerell, and Egerton, and the mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th July.

BANGALORE RACES.

Through the kindness of our sporting officer at the station, we have had placed at our disposal the following telegram of the Bangalore races:—"Lorain won the Grandmaster Cup. Octavia won the Consolation Stakes."—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SIMLA CASE.

(*Englishman*, July 28.)

While, for the reasons stated by us yesterday, we reserve our comments on the judgment of the Commissioner in Mr. O'Connor's case, there seem to us to be certain features connected with the history of the case which are wholly independent of the question Mr. Macnab had to decide. Mr. Macnab had to decide whether Major Parsons had done O'Connor a certain legal wrong. The question we propose to deal with at present is, whether Major Parsons' conduct in the matter was morally defensible, and whether his treatment of O'Connor was in fact grossly unjust, or not. It is so abhorrent to English notions of justice that the offices of accuser and judge should be combined in the same person, that the mere fact that Major Parsons, acting as a magistrate, convicted O'Connor of an offence with which he charged him as a Municipal Commissioner, would be sufficient in the eyes of most Englishmen to decide the question against him. The essential facts of the case are that Mr. O'Connor, a respectable English tradesman, obtained, or believed he had obtained, leave from the Simla Munic

THE SIMLA CAUSE CELEBRE.

O'CONNOR vs. PARSONS.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

(Before J. W. MACNABB, Esq., Commissioner of Umballa.)

Mr. REYNOLDS then spoke in reply. He stated that he rose with diffidence after the long and eloquent speech of his learned friend, and would only state in preface that had Major Parsons only devoted one tithe of the care to Mr. O'Connor's case that his learned friend, Mr. Plowden, had devoted to his, this case would never have come up. With regard to the points of law, he (Mr. Reynolds) admitted most of what Mr. Plowden had said. He admitted that Major Parsons had jurisdiction to prevent nuisances, and to take cognisance of offences under section 291 of the Penal Code up to the point of committal for trial. He also conceded the point that under section 62 of Act XXII. of 1870 Major Parsons may have had a doubt whether, instead of sending Mr. O'Connor to the Chief Court for trial, he could not have tried him himself in Simla. The great question was, had Major Parsons a *bona fide* belief in his own jurisdiction? With reference to the first and second issues, as to whether Major Parsons was protected by Act XVIII. of 1850, the rulings were clear. In the case of the Bank of Upper India *vs.* O'Brien, cited by Mr. Plowden, Mr. Justice Cunningham ruled that the Act completely protects officers except when without reasonable excuse they transcend the limits of their jurisdiction. They are not protected without having a reasonable belief in the legality of their jurisdiction. This case by no means conflicted with the rulings of the Calcutta High Court. That Court ruled in a case given in the 13th volume of the Weekly Reporter that Act XVIII. does not protect officers who act without due and reasonable care and attention. The Bombay High Court in 3 Bombay Reports states that a magistrate who has failed to act reasonably, and carefully, and circumspectly, cannot claim the protection of the Act in an action brought against him for damages. The rulings protected a magistrate whether acting within his jurisdiction or not, provided only he had had acted carefully and circumspectly, because a statement of a magistrate that he acted *bona fide* and believed he had jurisdiction would be inconsistent with rash and indiscreet proceedings. In the Bombay case, a magistrate vested with powers to punish servants had a *dasti* brought before him, charged with leaving his service without lawful excuse. The man's defence was that he had left because his wages had not been paid. The magistrate took this statement as a confession of guilt and forthwith imprisoned the man. An action for damages was brought against the magistrate, and the Court ruled, first, that a *dasti* was not a domestic servant, and that his statement that he he had not been paid his wages was not a confession of the offence, and that the magistrate in taking it as such had not acted carefully and circumspectly, and was therefore not entitled to the protection of Act XVIII. of 1850. The case in Calcutta was one in which a man claimed a prescriptive right to a *bund*, which was considered to injure Government land adjoining it. The magistrate, without taking care to ascertain whether the man had a right to the *bund*, except from the report of some native police officers, ordered it to be cut. An action was brought against him, and the Calcutta High Court decided that he could not claim the protection of the Act, as he had proceeded without due care and attention. The mere absence of *mala fides* was not sufficient to entitle an officer to the protection of the Act. The Court decided that the magistrate ought to have proceeded under section 308, chapter XX. of the Procedure Code. With regard to the point of jurisdiction, Mr. Reynolds admitted that Major Parsons had jurisdiction up to the point of committing him for trial. But it was necessary that certain forms should be gone through. He had jurisdiction to abate a nuisance, although he would show he had no jurisdiction to fine Mr. O'Connor on the 14th, and although he had jurisdiction to pass an order for the abatement of a nuisance, he must show that he had jurisdiction to pass the sentence on the 16th. In both cases Major Parsons had no jurisdiction, because he had not followed the forms necessary to make his jurisdiction attach. Unless he properly tried the case, Major Parsons had no jurisdiction to pass sentence. To take the issues one by one. The first point was, did the defendant act beyond his jurisdiction in passing the sentence of the 16th? Mr. Reynolds then alluded to what had taken place in the Court on the 14th, and contended that no jurisdiction had attached to Major Parsons in that case. No summons was issued. It was true that under section 68 of the Procedure Code, he had power to take up a case on his own motion, without any formal complaint having been made, but not without the issue of a summons or a warrant. No summons issued on the 14th, and Mr. O'Connor was in Court in the same way as he might be at Major Parsons' house on an invitation to talk over private matters.

The Court—Then you hold that his jurisdiction over the case was lost by his not issuing a summons?

Mr. Reynolds replied that that was his contention. The plaintiff relied upon that conviction as evidence of the rash manner in which Major Parsons had acted from beginning to end. To show the care and attention of Major Parsons, see what followed. In the first place, no summons was issued; suddenly a private gentleman turns himself into a magistrate, and pounces down on Mr. O'Connor in the way described by the witnesses, and fined him for the commission of a certain nuisance on the 10th and 11th February. The commission of the nuisance would all depend upon whether Mr. O'Connor received an order to stop work, and whether he understood the resolution of the Municipality as such an order. Major Parsons acted altogether on his own knowledge, and argued that his growing distrust of Mr. O'Connor and his belief that he was shuffling was sufficient to justify him in proceeding against him for the commission of a nuisance. Mr. Plowden apparently argued that what was not a nuisance up to the 10th February became a nuisance by Mr. O'Connor's subsequent conduct. Mr. Reynolds then proceeded to review the evidence, and contended that from first to last the sore point with Major Parsons was Mr. O'Connor's refusal to sign the agreement, and that this was the foundation of the whole proceedings. Mr. Reynolds also contended that whether Mr. O'Connor received the resolution on the 10th or the 11th, he considered that he was entitled to go on until the agreement was finally come to. At the time he received the resolution, Mr. O'Connor was entitled to believe that although he was told he would have to sign an agreement, that the terms might be arranged, or, if not, that he would only have to replace the road as it was before. For the time at which Mr. O'Connor received the resolution, there was a conflict of evidence, but the point was not material. By some extraordinary process, Major Parsons converted what was not a nuisance into a nuisance, from what he conceived of Mr. O'Connor's conduct and the impression that he was not acting fairly. If Major Parsons was anxious to do right between the Municipal Commissioners and Mr. O'Connor, as he stated, would the Court find him getting into a passion on the 14th, because his pet agreement had not been signed, and fining Mr. O'Connor Rs. 40? If he had acted in the discharge of his duties, would he not, when he found that a dangerous nuisance was being carried on, have taken the trouble to look at the Code for the best mode of getting rid of it. Mr. Plowden argued that if Major Parsons had proceeded under chapter XX., considerable delay would have been caused, but instead of causing delay, section 314 of that chapter offered the quickest mode of procedure possible, so quick a mode that the High Court felt it necessary to caution officers how they made use of this section, except in cases where immediate interference was required. According to Major Parsons, immediate interference was necessary, and even if this precipitancy was necessary, he might have allowed Mr. O'Connor to show cause why the Mall should be allowed to remain in its present state. But it would not suit Major Parsons to adopt this course, which would have ended in his discomfiture, so he adopted another mode, which, instead of restoring the Mall to its proper state, ends in landing Mr. O'Connor in jail for twenty days. He defeated both the objects which he had in view; the Mall remained in its then state, and Mr. O'Connor, to whom he wished to be indulgent, went to jail. With regard to the conflict of evidence as to what passed when Major Parsons sentenced Mr. O'Connor to a fine on the 14th, Mr. Reynolds said that both parties on that occasion lost their temper, and may not have known what was said by each other. Major Parsons said he had made the order to restore the Mall within two days intelligible to Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor said that Major Parsons had threatened to fine him Rs. 200 a day, and to send him to jail for six months if he attempted to go to Calcutta. The only way to reconcile these discrepancies was that both parties lost their temper, and Major Parsons, having determined to punish Mr. O'Connor under section 291, and seeing that that section allowed a fine of Rs. 200 and imprisonment up to six months, did say this to Mr. O'Connor with perhaps the order to restore the Mall in two days, but which in the heat of the moment Mr. O'Connor did not understand. The whole enquiry was conducted by Major Parsons in such a loose manner as to be discreditable to any officer of justice. In fact, Major Parsons had determined to get Mr. O'Connor into a fix, if not into jail. Major Parsons stated that he had considered the matter of his jurisdiction to imprison a European British subject before he imprisoned Mr. O'Connor. He seemed to have considered how he could best lay a trap for Mr. O'Connor under the Procedure Code, without taking the precaution of ascertaining whether his action was legal or whether it would bear the light when brought into another Court. On the day after he was fined, Mr. O'Connor, on going down to the Court to get a copy of the case of the previous day, sees an order for him to restore the Mall within two days. He spoke of this to Mr. Walker that evening, and this was corroborative of his statement as to not understanding the order of Major Parsons. As to his not having spoken of the threat regarding the Rs. 200 fine and six months' imprisonment, in all probability he treated it as a threat of a man in a passion, and too monstrous to be carried out. In all probability this was the reason why he did not speak of the circumstance to his friends. To turn to the proceedings of the 16th. Was Major Parsons' conduct more considerate or calmer then than before? He had given Mr. O'Connor two days to put the Mall in order, but he cuts the time short by three or four hours, and arrests him. What cause was there for arresting Mr. O'Connor, and subsequently locking him to the grave indignity of being taken to the Court in custody. Mr. O'Connor was going to Calcutta on business, and could Major Parsons possibly believe that this was an attempt to evade service? Mr. Plowden argued that this belief on Major Parsons' part was sufficient to justify him in issuing the warrant. It was ridiculous to suppose that Mr. O'Connor, in order to avoid service of a summons of which he knew nothing of, would run away to Calcutta, leaving his family, business, and property behind him. To say that he was justified in inflicting this indignity was only part and parcel of Major Parsons' proceedings, part of what had gone before, and which was to be aggravated by what occurred afterwards. There was not a shadow of doubt as to what took place on the 16th. Mr. Reynolds here commented strongly upon the proceedings of that day, and proceeded to state that so long as one minute of the two days was unexpired, Major Parsons was clearly out of jurisdiction. His proceeding to send Mr. O'Connor to jail was an act without jurisdiction. Did Major Parsons believe that he had power to deal with Mr. O'Connor before the time which he himself had allowed him had expired, for upon that fact alone his jurisdiction would crumble to pieces in this case. If a single error had been committed, he might fall back upon the protection of the Act; but if he acted rashly, precipitately, and carelessly, he could not turn round and claim the benefit of Act XVIII. of 1870. There was great evidence of malice in his rushing to work in the way he did, so recklessly, and with such an utter disregard of procedure, and in his winding up on the 16th by granting a warrant of arrest under circumstances which he would not grant against any one else in Simla but Mr. O'Connor. His following up this proceeding by an action so outrageous as to be almost unparalleled in a court of justice was not the conduct of a man entitled to the protection of the Act. If Major Parsons was so protected, then the sooner the law was repealed the better.

The Court—I understand you to hold that Major Parsons was out of jurisdiction by reason of the non-expiry of the two days, and that in consequence of want of reasonable care, he is not protected by the Act.

Mr. Reynolds then proceeded to address himself to the question of malice, and with regard to Mr. Plowden's remarks as to the conduct of Major Parsons when Mr. O'Connor was in jail, said that he supposed there was a limit even to Major Parsons' harshness. He had had time to cool down, and if he did supply Mr. O'Connor with food, light, and bedding, it was what was only to be expected from a man of ordinary humanity towards a European in an Indian jail at that time of year. He submitted that malice was proved. Every act of Major Parsons throughout showed ill-feeling, and as a necessary consequence, malice. After a few remarks on the question of damages regarding Cooke and Kelvey's premises, Mr. Reynolds concluded by asking the Court to award heavy damages. His client had not only suffered pecuniarily, but had been sent to prison wrongfully, a greater wrong than which could hardly be done to any man. He certainly would ask the Court to award heavy and substantial damages.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

(FROM THE "TIMES," OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VERSAILLES, July 1.

Now that the war is over and that evidence can be collected from various sources previously closed it seems daily more evident that the misconduct of the Prussians in France has been greatly exaggerated by their late antagonists. This admission will not have the less weight because it proceeds from one who, while seeking the truth under difficulties, has sometimes been accused of a French bias. Soldiers are not angels, and to suppose that half a million of men could occupy an enemy's country, after hard fighting and during the terrible sufferings and privations of a winter campaign, and under the irritation of a protracted defence, without doing some things which were neither humane nor Christianlike, would be to suppose military human nature impossibly perfect. Doubtless there was considerable "looting," but much less than has been reported, and what seems to have stung the French more than that, especially the better classes who had them quartered in their houses, was the arrogant tone attributed to some of the Prussian officers. I say some, because of others there is a very different report. The soldiers one often hears spoken of by persons who have been much among them in the last few months as generally inoffensive and well-conducted. Under terror of the Commune not a few persons emigrated from Paris into districts occupied by the Prussians, and it was amusing to observe the countenance of a French lady to whom an English one resident in Paris the other day declared that the only time she had felt herself safe for months was when she got among the Prussians; for, although we do not hear much about the Germans, now that the second siege of Paris has driven the first into a remote distance, and that the *angoisses de la Commune*, as a Frenchman lately expressed it, have made us forget the *tristesses du siège*, it is still obligatory on right thinking people, if they speak of them at all, to treat them with more or less execration. "*C'est vrai, vous êtes Anglaise*," was the Frenchwoman's palliation of her first indignant exclamation and angry glance. The shrug that accompanied the words was eloquent of slight belief in British sympathy with French woes. In spite of succours sent in money and kind, in ambulances and doctors and medicines, the English are not very popular here at present; but allowance must be made for the French, who are exasperated by their sufferings and losses, and disposed to look on every one as an enemy, and to find dire offence in a bad woodcut in an illustrated paper or in the silly letter from an unrefined ing Englishman who chooses to profess sympathy with an insurrection which, if it broke out in his own country, he would probably be one of the first to combat. This unamiable state of mind of the Parisians, and which has partly been induced by the violent attacks lately made upon the English by some of the least respectable of the French journals, does not prevent a great influx of our countrymen. We hear of their crossing the Channel by thousands, we meet them mournfully promenading among the ruins of Paris, and curiously gazing at the marks of bullets with which many houses are thickly peppered, and at the fell rents made in roofs by shells. It takes some time, however, to fill up the larger Paris hotels, and it is only quite lately that some of those usually most frequented by English and Americans have begun to resume their former bustling, crowded look. I know not what impression Paris now makes on the majority of its foreign visitors, but I hear it said and read it printed that it has resumed all its old gaiety of aspect and feels neither sorrow nor shame. Many would, perhaps, receive a different impression if they took the trouble to glance below the surface. People see the Boulevards crowded, the cafés full, and numerous idlers, as of yore, sipping coffee and absinthe *at fresco*, when they immediately exclaim, "Paris is itself again!" But get out of the great artery, in which a large part of the circulation is foreign, and whither the thoughtless and idle and light-hearted by preference throng, and Paris, the gay and the frivolous, may make a sad impression. Go into the shops, where there are now so few customers, go among the *bourgeoisie*, observe the saddened careworn faces, of which so many still have, perhaps, been through both sieges, in constant dread of what might occur, of unknown perils and of dangers painly evident. Note the immense number of persons in deep mourning, the melancholy and anxious countenances of people who suffered for months from cold and hunger, and then, when the enemy's fire ceased, were kept in terror of their lives by their own countrymen. I have met many whom I left here at the beginning of the Prussian siege, and who since then have grown grey and look many years older. The horror of the incendiarism appears to have made a stronger impression than anything else on those whose dwellings were situated in the immediate neighbourhood of flames which seemed about to reach and envelope them. And assuredly it was only the complete stillness of the air during the two days the conflagrations were at their height which prevented the ruin from being far more extensive than it is. As regards the sanitary state of Paris, the weekly bills of mortality and malady show it to be by no means bad, and almost exempt from epidemic. Bronchitis and pneumonia were the most fatal complaints in the week ending last Saturday. The unreasonable cold has made itself felt among delicate persons, and the fruit season has probably contributed to increase the cases of diarrhœa, from which malady there were 25 deaths in that week, while from smallpox there were 16—four times as many as in the preceding week—and from typhoid fever 29. There was no cases of typhus or cholera. Such favourable returns may well tranquillize the minds of those foreign visitors who dream of unburied corpses and of noxious exhalations from imperfectly covered graves. There is every appearance of good precautions being taken, and the new Prefect of the Seine is vigilant and energetic. At the same time, when one goes into Paris from fresh breezy Versailles, clasped in a belt of park and forest, and where the air is never still, one fancies queer odours and an atmosphere less pleasant to inhale. But probably the same would be the case if one went into London from Hampstead-heath. There is certainly no part of Paris where a worse odour can possibly exist than is to be found about a mile out of Versailles, close to the gate of the park of St. Cloud. It is where the Prussians deposited their dead horses, with only a thin covering of sandy soil. The stench is horrible, and enough to breed a pestilence now that the hot weather seems setting in.

On a recent visit to Paris I had opportunities of inquiring about the present state of trade and employment there. Everything is done by the public departments to employ as many labourers as possible. It carries one back to the palmiest days of Haussmann to see the wholesale demolition going on, the ruins of the burnt and shattered houses giving way to pick and crowbar. So far as mere workmen go there seems no lack of employment, and obviously the circumstances of the time demand that it shall be found for all who need and desire it. But among the tradesmen and innumerable small manufacturers of Paris many complaints are heard. They do not find their artisans, numbers of whom are killed, wounded, or prisoners, or else in hiding. They lack materials, railways are encumbered, the eastern lines are monopolized by the movement of German troops; on the southern lines there is such a glut of goods traffic that great delays are inevitable. There are complaints also of the increased cost of transport. Tradesmen bewail the impossibility of completing their stocks, owing to the exhaustion of certain articles. Manufacturers will not supply themselves from England on elsewhere, when a slight additional cost would thereby be incurred, but prefer to wait. Thus, a printer (I don't print and paper myself) complained that he could not get certain sorts of cardboard and other things indispensable to the preparation of his goods. He had many orders on hand, but could not execute them. Great annoyance and loss have been entailed by the regulations respecting interest on bills. The date of their falling due was legally put off, after a certain delay, when war was to be added. Numbers of persons refuse to pay this interest on the plausible ground that it was by no fault of theirs, but owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the time, that their bills were not honoured at maturity. A case came under my notice of a mercantile man in a provincial town who was summoned from his business to serve in the Mobiles, and was away for several months. In his absence bills were presented for which funds had not been left. The holders of the bills waited. The war over, they were presented again with interest added on. The drawee refused to pay this additional charge, on the plea that he was forced from his home for the service of his country, and, although solvent, was unable to prepare the necessary funds at the appointed time. So the bills came back to the drawers, who, if they would avoid litigation, must pay protest and other charges, and draw again without interest. Commercial men, and especially the class of small traders and manufacturers so numerous in France, whose transactions are carried on by bills of all amounts, from a very few pounds upwards, will understand the great vexation and loss caused by the various inconveniences sketched above. It will yet take some time before things get into their grooves again in sorely-visited Paris.

It was observed that Mr. Malet, who was in charge of British interests in Paris during the trying time between the 19th of March and the end of May, lately gave great credit to a junior secretary for indifference to danger in the performance of his duty. I find an opinion general in these parts that Mr. Malet himself has had scanty credit for the tact and judgment he displayed under most difficult circumstances. His business during those anxious ten weeks was to protect British subjects, and, in order to do this as effectually as he did, he was bound to keep on good terms with the Commune, while he also had to guard against giving that Government even the semblance of encouragement from England, and from being on terms with it that might compromise him, as was notoriously the case with the chief of another mission in Paris much his senior in rank and years. Through all these diplomatic shoals he steered with skill and safety. He had his share, too, of dangers, both at the Embassy and in other places whither his duty or sympathy with his countrymen frequently led him. Altogether his services during the siege appear to many to have been poorly recognized by a few words of commendation in Parliament, and although it may be truly urged that in our diplomatic service, as now organized, it is difficult to promote a man merely because he deserves it, people remark that C. B. ships are sometimes worse bestowed than in rewarding and encouraging courageous and intelligent performance of duty.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

THE cross-examination of the claimant was again continued by the Solicitor-General to-day.

I was asking you yesterday about several of the officers. Was General Jones in the Carbineers when you were there?—Yes.

Were you good friends?—Yes. I have since seen him at the Law Institution. I did not attempt to have any private interview with him. I believe he has not recognised me. I don't know that he did acts of kindness to me in the regiment more than anybody else. I knew Mr. Bickerstaff, the adjutant. I deliberated over to him his first troop. He was intimate with me. I have not seen him. I tried to see him, but I was told by his brother that he was blind, and that it was useless to go and see him. I believe he was then in Wales. I was intimate with him up to the end of my being in the regiment. I do not know whether he was present when the bleeding took place at Canterbury. I was insensible, and therefore can't say who were present. My impression is that when I came to myself no one was present but my servant M'Cann.

Were you ever chartered near a Captain Rennie?—I recollect the name but not the person. I think the Rennie I knew was in the Artillery. I think I knew him in Clonmel, but I don't remember very well. I can't say whether Captain Rennie was present when I had an interview with Major Foster. There was another gentleman present, but I did not recognise him. I knew Mr. Bott in the Carbineers. He was below me in rank. He was a friend of mine.

Do you recollect any particular thing happening between him and yourself?—He was always playing practical jokes.

Did you do anything particular?—No; there were so many different things. I should like to know what you are driving at. (Laughter.)

I dare say you would. (Laughter.)—Oh, I don't want you to tell me, but to let me know what kind of thing you mean—an accident or a practical joke?

You cannot recollect anything which happened in connection with him and Captain Polhill Turner?—No. My rooms at Canterbury were inside the barracks on the right hand side. They did not look into the street. They were within 20 yards of the mess-room. I don't think I had anything done to my rooms. I believe I invited Mr. Bott to come and see me. I don't recollect writing to him. Letter read from claimant to Mr. Bott, asking him to call.) No doubt there was a reply. Mr. Bott and Major Betty called. They had made an appointment. Mr. Holmes was there. I don't think I knew they were coming that day. I don't recollect the cards of the two gentlemen being brought up.

Have you any doubt that Mr. Bott appointed a day, and that he called with Major Betty in consequence?—I am under the impression I did not know they were coming.

Mr. Holmes was there?—Yes.

How came he to be there? Had you asked him to be present?—I cannot say whether it was so or not.

Have you any doubt?—Yes, a great deal of doubt, because I am under the impression I was in bed.

Were you informed that they were there?—Yes; and I was also informed that Major Bott had taken the name of Major Betty, and that Major Betty had taken the name of Major Bott, but it so happened that my servant knew them, and when he informed me of it my attorney determined to go and see them himself.

Were you too ill to go down?—I was confined to my bed.

Had Captain M'Evoy been down at that time?—I cannot say.

Was your bedroom in the next room to where they were?—No.

Were you in the next room, with folding doors between?—No The two rooms were drawing-rooms.

Were the folding doors shut?—Considering I was upstairs, how can I tell you.

Was the dowager in the next room?—I don't know; but if she was in the house she probably would be there. I don't think she was in the house that day.

Did Mr. Holmes go down in consequence of what your servant had stated?—Yes.

Is that the reason why you did not have them up into your room?—The reason was the ungentlemanly way in which they had acted. Letter read from Attorney went into the room they said, "Ah, Sir Roger, how are you?" He let them go on for a few minutes, and then he told them that they were mistaken—that he was my attorney.

Do you really mean to say that your servant told you that they had changed names, that Mr. Holmes told you so also, and that that was the reason why you would not let them come up to see you?—Yes.

Did Mr. Holmes tell you he parted from them on very friendly terms, and told them that they had better appoint another day when you were better?—I do not think he did.

Will you swear he did not say so to you?—I will.

Had there been a time fixed when the case was to come on before Vice-Chancellor Wood?—I think not.

Did you suggest to Mr. Holmes to tell them that they might come and see you when the case came on before the Vice-Chancellor?—No. I think not.

Did you mention a day when you would be present before Vice-Chancellor Wood when you would see them?—No, I did not.

Do you know whether the next time anything was done in the case before Vice-Chancellor Wood you were present?—I can't say.

Do you know whether Major Bott and Major Betty attended?—I do not.

Have you seen them since?—They were at the Law Institution, I think.

Did you ever play a practical joke on Major Betty?—Very possibly. We were always playing jokes one upon another.

Give me an instance of a practical joke you ever played upon Major Betty.—I don't remember any one in particular. I remember firing a bucket of water over his door when I was at Cahir.

Did it come on his head?—I think not, but it wetted him.

Give me any other instance of a practical joke either played upon you by them or by you upon them.—I can give you plenty. On one occasion I found a small donkey tied up in my bed at night. (Laughter.)

That would probably be very well known in the regiment?—Not any more than anything else you have to say.

Where was that?—At Cahir.

Did you know Mr. Maunders?—Yes.

Was he in the regiment when you joined, or did he come after?—He came shortly after me.

Was he a friend of yours?—Yes.

Did you go out with him anywhere?—Yes, sometimes.

Where?—Nowhere in particular.

Was he at Cahir?—Yes

Did anything happen to him at Cahir?—Nothing that I remember.

Who was the barrack-master at Cahir?—I don't remember the name.

Do you remember anything happening to him at Cahir?—He got married; you don't call that anything happening to him? (Laughter.)

I suppose you were at the wedding?—Well, you might have asked me the question. (Laughter.)

Were you?—No.

Was he married whilst the regiment was at Cahir?—Yes.

When you left the regiment did anything pass between you and Maunders?—I don't remember.

Have you seen Mr. Maunders to talk to since you came back?—No. I saw him outside the Court one day.

Where does he live?—He lives in Marlborough.

Did you ever go to see him?—I did.

Was he there?—Yes.

Who went with you?—Rous went.

Had you any other object in going there except to see him?—When I went to Marlborough I was taken very ill. I turned almost as black as your dress in the face and hands and went back to Alresford and put myself under Dr. Lipscomb's care. I was frightened.

How long were you there?—I got there late at night, and left early in the morning.

Did you write to Captain Maunders to explain?—No; I don't think he knew I was there.

Do you know Mrs. Maunders?—Yes; she was with him there.

Was that the only time you saw her since you came back?—Yes.

Did you know Mr. Gilwin in the Carbineers?—Dr. Gilwin was not in the Carbineers, he was in the 80th.

Was he not medical man of the Carbineers?—No.

He never attended you?—Oh, yes he did. He was stationed at Clonmel with us.

Did you see him often?—Yes.

You have not been recognised by him?—I never thought of him till now.

Do you know Mr. Peachy, the quartermaster?—No, I don't know him.

Do you know Mr. Owen?—No.

Did you know Captain Fredericks, and did he recognise you?—He never saw me till he came down to Leytonstone. He is dead.

He is not dead. Perhaps we are not speaking of the same person. Did you know Bacon?—No I know Shepherd. I know John Irwin. I don't think I have seen him. I remember the name Hutton, but I don't recollect the man. He was called "The Swallow," and was an ordinary private. I don't recollect having anything to do with him. I don't remember Lockwood nor Withers. Cummings was an ordinary private. I know the name, but don't remember the man.

(The witness was given the names of several other men in the regiment, and he said he remembered all the names, but could not say that he knew the persons who bore them). I don't recollect Hutton. I am upset with Captain Marriott. I don't recollect him at all. I don't remember Captain Hibberd. I can't say whether he was a friend of mine. I knew a Mr. Holloghan in Cahir. He was a young gentleman who died at the mess frequently. He lived somewhere near the town. He was a little older than me. Possibly we hunted together, but I can't say for certain. I have no distinct recollection of fishing with him. I used to fish everywhere when I had an opportunity. I don't recollect anything happening when we were fishing. We may have been out for a walk together in the evening, and I have gone with him towards his house. I don't know Mrs. Lutman nor Major Lutman. I knew Miss O'Ryan. She was Mrs. Chafer's daughter. You mean the O'Ryans of Banshaw Castle.

Where did you know them?—At Cahir.

Did you know Mr. Butler?—Yes; I believe he was a magistrate.

What family had he?—I don't know.

Do you recol ect Mrs. Butler?—No.

Did you know Mr. Killett?—Yes.

Is he a man you called "Dick Killet?"—Yes.

What was he?—He lived at Clonmel.

What did he do?—I suppose he lived independently upon his means.

He was residing there?—Yes.

Did you know him well?—Yes.

Did he frequently dine at the mess?—Yes.

Did you go to his house often?—Many times.

Where was his house?—Just over the bridge on the left, at Clonmel.

Had he any family?—If he had they must have been very young.

Was he married?—Yes, he married Mr. Martin's second daughter.

But don't you know whether there were any children?—If there were any they could not have been very old.

Did you see any children about?—I don't remember seeing any.

Did you know Mr. Sergent?—Yes.

Have you seen him?—Not since I came back.

Did you know him well?—Yes.

You have not seen him or written to him?—I have not seen him. I don't think I have written to him.

Do you remember anything happening to you at Mr. Killett's?—No.

At Mr. Martin's, when Dick Killet was there?—No.

Do you know Mr. Richardson?—No.

You didn't know him well?—No.

You say you knew the Swallow. Did you ever know a man of the name of Swallow?—I don't think I did.

Do you remember Mr. Waterfield?—I remember the name, but I don't recollect the person.

In what connection did you know him?—I don't know. You spoke the other day, in writing to Mrs. Greenwood, of your "old friend George." Who was that?—I think it was Colonel George Greenwood.

He was your old friend?—Yes.

And you had hunted with him?—Yes.

He had been very kind to you, had he not?—He had never been unkind. He taught me to ride.

Have you seen him since you came back?—I have.

Has he recognised you?—No, I think not.

Did you meet him in the railway in June 1868?—Yes, in a railway carriage.

Was Colonel Lushington with you?—He was.

When you arrived at Alton did Colonel Lushington go by your desire and ask him to come into your carriage?—Yes, I believe so. He did so, and I had no objection.

Did he come?—After a good deal of persuasion.

Did you say, "You don't recognise me;" and did he say, "Not in the least. Is it by your desire I am here?" I did notice what transpired, and therefore I cannot say; but Colonel Lushington took notice, and he can best tell you when he comes into the box.

Surely you must know whether your old friend George Greenwood said this?—I don't think it transpired.

Did he ask you whether you sent for him, and did you reply that you did not object, and upon that did he leave the carriage and go to his own?—Certainly not.

Did the train next stop at Guildford?—My impression is that he went all the way to Guildford with us in the same carriage.

Did he not travel from Alton to Guildford in a different carriage, and at Guildford did he not come into the carriage with you, upon your request?—That is also quite new to me.

Is it true that Colonel Lushington was sent by you, and you pressed him to come to you again when you were at Guildford?—If it is, I do not know anything about it. Surely there must be some mistake.

Did Colonel Greenwood ask you to tell him something which had happened between you and him?—Yes.

And did you say, "Do you remember my coming to Brookwood from Tichborne with a young officer of the Carabineers who afterwards turned priest?"—A young officer, out of the Carabineers.

Did you say, "I don't recollect that?"—I don't remember what I said.

Did he ask you if you remembered going with him to the Roman pavement?—That is all very well, if you put it the other way. I asked him if he remembered it, and he said, "No."

Did you ask him if he remembered a man named Colmer bringing a horse for him to buy?—I know I was about buying a horse, but I have no recollection of having asked him.

Did he or Colonel Lushington say, "Mention something that you and I only know?"—Probably he did.

Did you not say, "Did you not hide your coat in a hedge at Winchester at night, and go on foot on your way to London?"—I can't recollect.

Did Colonel Lushington say he wished you would tell Colonel Greenwood about the cairn of flints over his horse?—I don't recollect.

Did you say you recollected working with Colonel Greenwood, and wheeling the flints in a barrow?—I think I did.

Did Colonel Lushington say, "You went with Colonel Greenwood to Sandhurst?"—No, I don't think he did.

Did you say you recollected all about it; that Colonel Greenwood and you put up at the Duke of York, and that young Radcliffe had luncheon with you?—I think not.

That is not correct?—No.

Did Colonel Greenwood say, "No, we did not have lunch with young Radcliffe, and we did not sleep there. You mean the Tumble-down Dick?"—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did Colonel Greenwood mention the Tumble-down Dick?

Witness—I don't think he did.

The Solicitor-General—Will you swear?

Witness—What nonsense! It so happens that I told Scott six months before of the Tumble-down Dick.

Did you get into the same carriage at Woking when you changed there, and did you say, "What was that you were saying about the Tumble-down Dick?"—No.

Did Colonel Lushington ask you whether Colonel Greenwood was present when you were examined, and didn't you say, "Yes, he was?"—I don't believe he asked me any such question.

Were you three the only people in the carriage?—Yes.

Did Colonel Greenwood say, "Is what you have been telling me from your own recollection, or have you learned it since you came to England?" And did you say, "No, I have not learned it?" And did he say, "I ask you because, when you were first asked by Bishop, who went with you to Sandhurst, you said you did not know, and if you wrote to Hopkins he will tell you?"—I never said so.

Did you say that to Colonel Greenwood?—Certainly not.

Did Colonel Greenwood ask you before he left whether you had been in the habit of riding?—I believe he did.

Did he ask you to describe the horse, and did you say it was a grey?—No, I think I said it was a bay horse.

Will you swear that?—No.

Did he ask you the name of Miss Doughty's favourite horse, and you said you could not tell?—I don't remember him asking the question.

Did he say it was clear you had learned it? If you had learned the colour of Kate Doughty's horse, you had not learned the name, and "if poor Sir Roger were alive he would have known the name as well as that of Miss Doughty?"—No.

Neither of the Colonels Greenwood have recognised you?—No.

Nor the Nangles?—No.

Nor Mr. Seymour?—No.

Nor Mr. Towneley?—No.

Nor Mr. Hibbert?—No.

Nor Lady Doughty?—No.

Nor Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe?—No. (laughing).

Nor Lady Dormer?—No.

Nor Mr. Higgins?—No.

Nor any of the Arundels, Lady Rawlinson, nor Mr. Bonverie?—No.

Is there a single member of the family or connection who has recognised you except Lady Tichborne and Mr. Biddulph?—No.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean that none of the family recognised you as Roger Tichborne except those? Not that I remember.

The Solicitor-General—What did you mean by this? (He then read a paragraph from the answer of the present claimant to the Bill filed by Arthur and Castro, to which he said that he had been recognised by all the members of the family who had seen him, including Lady Doughty and his cousin Kate.) Is that true?—I see nothing false about it.

Is this true? "I firmly believe that all the several members of my family who have seen me, including my aunt, Mr. Radcliffe, and Mr. Greenwood, have recognised me?"—Yes, I believe they every one of them knew me.

And you meant to say to the Vice-Chancellor by that that they were opposing you in every way?—The affidavit was drawn up by my attorney.

But you swore to it?—Yes, I believe every one of them knew me as well as possible.

Did you not know that that was in answer to a paragraph stating that your identity was denied by all the members of the family?—That was a direct lie, for was not my mother and my cousin members of the family? I believe that all the members of the family have identified me.

And if they swear they have not, they will perjure themselves?—Yes. I say so because it will be proved that they have recognised me, and have given their reasons for not recognizing me.

What single fact existed at the date of your answer on June 9, 1868, which justified you in saying that the members of the Tichborne family had fully identified you as the eldest son?—By their knowing me in their younger days and my not being so much altered but that other people had recognized me and why could not they?

What single fact existed other than your recognition by the dowager and Mr. Biddulph?—Mrs. Greenwood told a lady friend of mine that if I did she would acknowledge my eldest son.

Who was the lady friend?—Mrs. Guildford Onslow.

When did she tell you that?—Before I went to South America a second time.

Tell me about some of the things you left behind. Where did you leave your books?—I left them with Mr. Gosford.

Had you the "Memoir de St. Helène," by Count de la Case?—I had such a book.

Do you remember who it was about?—No.

Do you remember the "Theatre to Pierre Corneille, nouvelle édition?"—I don't.

Do you know who it was by?—One of the fathers, I suppose. (Laughter.)

Had you a book "Histoire de l'Ancienne et de Nouveau Testament," by Sacy?—I don't remember it.

Do you remember the "Arithmetique," by Bandor?—No.

Had you a book "L'Islande," by Gustave de Beaumont?—Do you know what it is about?—No, I do not.

Who was Cuvas (phonetic)?—I do not know.

Was he a friend of yours?—No.

Did you ever see him?—Neither in France nor in England.

Do you know who he is?—No, I do not.

Is he alive?—I don't understand what you are driving at.

Is he alive?—Considering I did not know him, how can I tell you whether a man is alive who wrote a book 100 years ago? I don't say the book was written 100 years ago.

But you might know whether the man was alive, though you never saw him?—I have answered you.

Did you ever read the book?—If I did I have forgotten it.

Do you know "L'Histoire d'Oliver de Clisson?"—No.

Who was he?—I don't know.

Did you ever see him?—I am quite certain I have not.

You have told us about Bacon. Do you know anything about "Attila?"—I do not.

What is it about?—I don't know, I am sure.

Did you ever use "The Practice of Elocution, by H. B. Smart, 1845?"—I am sure I don't know.

I suggest to you that you became possessed of it on the 25th August, 1849, as appears from your own writing upon it.—No answer.

What is the practice of elocution?—I cannot tell you until I have seen the book.

I daresay I can could. I don't want to know the contents of the book; but I ask what is the practice of elocution?—It is the practice of reading.

You don't know what it is—whether in English, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, Chinese, Persian, or Arabic, or what?—You had better give a few more names. (Laughter.) Is that a list of some library you have got there? (Laughter.)

Do you know any other language except English—and French, which you have forgotten, and a little Spanish?—No.

I may say I have got a list of your own library.—It happens that there are many books there that were not in my possession.

Here is a Life of Cromwell. What is Cromwell?—Why, he was the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth man? (Laughter.)—I did not say that, but the Commonwealth. You are too fast.

I understood you distinctly. Do you recollect the Life of John Bunyan?—I have read it, I know.

Who was he?—I forget now.

Can't you tell what sort of fellow John Bunyan was?—Well, I should say quite the reverse of what you are. (Great laughter.)

Well, none of us know ourselves. You have told us what he was not. That does not help me. Perhaps you will tell us what he was?—I certainly have read the book, but I don't remember the contents.

But you can't tell us who he was?—I don't recollect.

Was he a sportsman?—You can ask me any foolish questions you like; I have no objection. I have told you four or five different times that I don't know him.

The Judge—That is not quite the same question.—